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DAVILLÉ COMMUNITY

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CENTENNIAL

EAST TWIN LAKES JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Indiana
IDAVILLE COMMUNITY

centennial
A CENTURY

OF UNITY

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CENTENNIAL

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

Centennial Days Program

July 1, 2, 3, 1960 — Tentatively

June 26 — Horseshow

July 1, 1960

2:00 P.M. AMATEUR SHOW
3:00 P.M. THRESHING
4:00 P.M. FREE ACTS
4:30 P.M. FISH FRY
8:00 P.M. FREE ACTS
8:30 P.M. PAGEANT

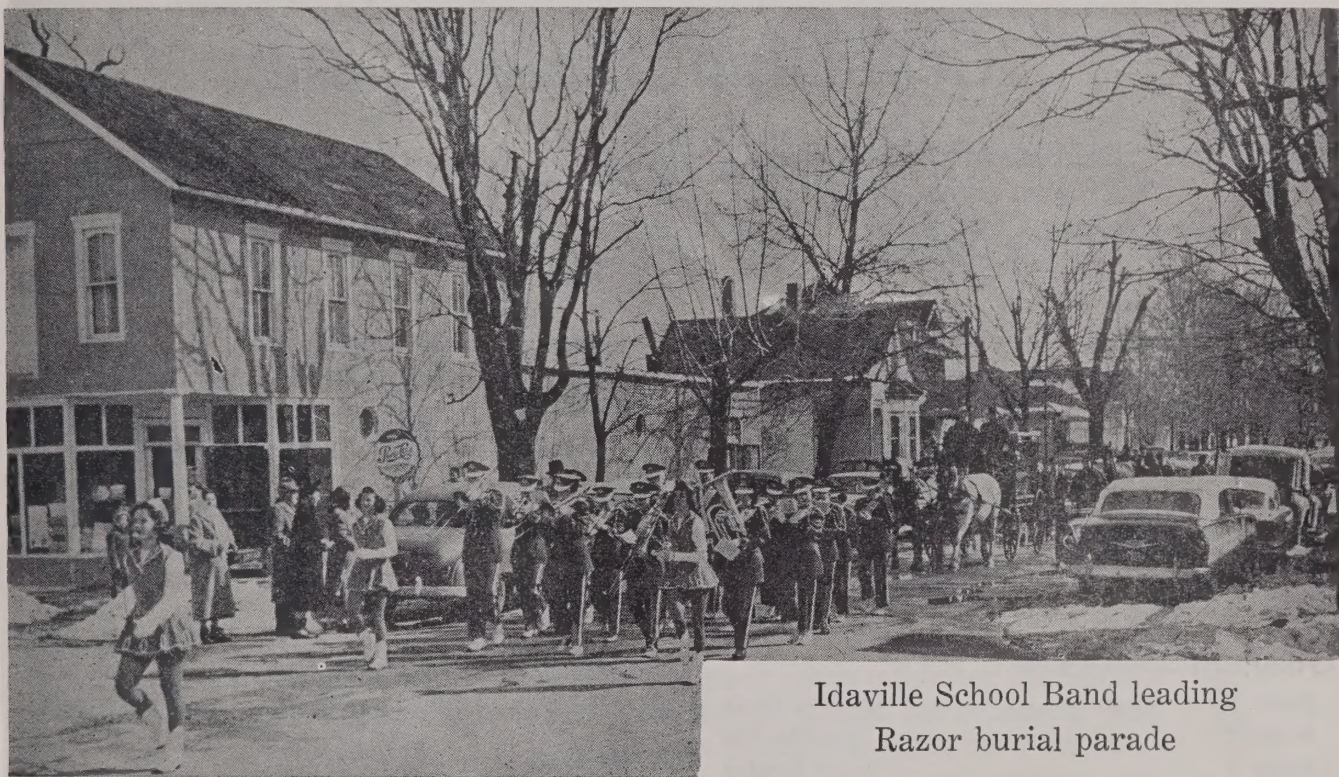
July 2, 1960

10:00 A.M. PARADE
2:00 P.M. THRESHING

4:30 P.M. FREE ACTS
7:45 P.M. .. CAPTAIN STUBBY AND BUCCANEERS
8:30 P.M. SQUARE DANCE
8:30 P.M. PAGEANT

July 3, 1960

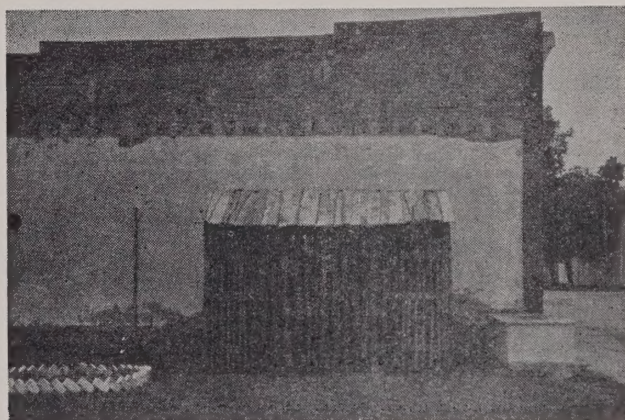
10:30 A.M. CHURCH
2:30 P.M. ANTIQUE CAR SHOW
4:00 P.M. RAZOR RESURRECTION
4:30 P.M. .. JUDGING OF COSTUMES AND BEARDS
7:00 P.M. BALLOON ASCENSION
8:30 P.M. PAGEANT



Idaville School Band leading
Razor burial parade



Razor Burial



Mausoleum where razor is entombed
Pole Jail - erected for Centennial



Black Sox Bloomer Girls - April 8th, 1960



Bloomer Girls - April 8th, 1960

Centennial Pageant

July 1, 2, and 3, 1960 — 8:30 P.M.
HIGH SCHOOL GROUND

PROLOGUE — Birthday Cake

EPISODE I — Early Settlers

- Scene 1 Indians
- Scene 2 Covered Wagon
- Scene 3 Circuit Rider
- Scene 4 Stage Coach
- Scene 5 The First Train

EPISODE II — Civil War

- Scene 1 Fife and Drum Corps
- Scene 2 Abraham Lincoln

EPISODE III — Home Scene

- Scene 1 Quilting Party
- Scene 2 Husking Bee
- Scene 3 Organ Singing
- Scene 4 Minuet

EPISODE IV — Early Church

- Scene 1 Going To Church
- Scene 2 Singing
- Scene 3 Bring In The Tithes

EPISODE V — Gay Nineties

- Scene 1 Barber Shop Quartet
- Scene 2 Can Can Girls
- Scene 3 Square Dance

EPISODE VI — Fire of 1902

- Scene 1 Alarm Sounds
- Scene 2 Bucket Brigade

- Scene 3 Boys View
- Extra Scene Doctors of Idaville

EPISODE VII — School Days

- Scene 1 Last Days of School
- Scene 2 Recitation
- Scene 3 Winding of the May Pole

EPISODE VIII — World War I

- Scene 1 Flanders Field

EPISODE IX — Roaring Twenties

- Scene 1 First Electric Lamp
- Scene 2 Charleston
- Scene 3 Music Numbers

EPISODE X — The Lean Years

- Scene 1 Depression Scene
- Scene 2 Band Concert and Free Movies

EPISODE XI — World War II

- Scene 1 Placing of the Wreath
- Scene 2 Taps

EPISODE XII — Our Town Today

- Scene 1 Evening Scene
- Scene 2 Sextet
- Scene 3 Introduction of Our Older Citizens

EPILOGUE — Days End

FINALE — Combined Church Chorus

FORWARD

This is the story of Idaville, Lincoln and Cass Townships of White County, Adams Township of Carroll County, and their FIRST 100 YEARS. A history of times, places, persons, and events.

No attempt has been made to record for posterity all that has transpired during the past century in these communities, to do so would require numerous volumes. Only the highlights which marked the progress and growth of the communities.

Although some will find reason to challenge parts of the history, it has been our attempt to print, as nearly as possible, only those items that have either been written in authentic records or have been related by those who have spent their lives in these communities.

It is impossible to acknowledge all of the people that have labored to make this Centennial Year a success. We hope that all the Centennial activities will leave our Communities a better place to live in its second 100 YEARS.

We dedicate this book to our pioneer fathers and mothers who braved the hardships and paved the way for an easier life for generations who follow them.

To Charles L. Foster, who for many years published the Idaville Observer, we wish to express our sincere thanks for research, time, and effort which he so willingly gave so that we might have the benefits that are within this book.

Editors Committee:

Viola Scroggs
Margaret Friday
Joy Kay
James Caughell
Fred Tam

WHITE COUNTY, INDIANA

Indiana was admitted into the union in 1816. Without indulging too deeply into the history of our state it might be interesting to note that at this time the ratio was still 9 to 1 in favor of the Indian, although their losses were heavy at the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, and three month old daughter, Eliza Jane were the first white settlers in White county. They came in a covered wagon drawn by oxen, from Kentucky in 1829. They settled along Big Creek southwest of where Monticello later sprang up.

In 1833 many settlers located in the county-so many, in fact, that the representatives in the Legislature were asked to have a county created and organized. Accordingly, during the session of 1833-4, it was enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that a new county be known and designated by the name of White (in honor of Major Isaac White, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe). It was not until 1840 that the boundries became the same as they are today.

The population of White county in 1830 was 40, and by 1840 it had grown to 1,832. In 1880 the population was given as 13,747. At the last census in 1950 the population was 26,122.

CREATION OF TOWNSHIPS — JACKSON & LINCOLN

Jackson township was created in July, 1834. When first created, embraced all of White County east of the Tippecanoe River. Its territory was subsequently diminished by striking off at various times, other townships or part of townships. The township being Cass, and parts of Liberty and Union townships.

The first settlement in Jackson Township was made in the vicinity of Burnettsville. These settlers came to the east side of the township in 1831.

P. F. Hanawalt was elected trustee of Jackson township in 1934. In the summer of 1937 a division of the township was proposed, and in October 1937 the necessary arrangements had been completed. Glenison Wright was appointed trustee. The following men were appointed to serve on the advisory board: Milt Timmons, Marcellus McCall and L. W. Haskell. John Small proposed the name Lincoln. Mr. Charles Hunt was elected trustee in 1938.

1830 TO 1860

EARLY LIFE IN OUR TOWNSHIP

The first white settlers in what is now Lincoln Township, White County, Indiana, U. S. A., must have been men of vision, with strong wills and bodies that gloried in hard work.

The land they came to from the east and south was level with gently rolling and heavily wooded areas, but was also either sandy or boggy.

The redeeming feature was the lovely valley east of what is Idaville. This valley, beginning about one-half mile

north along the old Sand Ridge Road, is narrow at the north end, gradually widening to almost a mile in width as it stretches away to the south where it merged with Burnetts Creek Valley and so to the Wabash River. The eastern side of the valley rises gradually to a more level stretch rather heavily timbered. The western rim is roughly followed by Stringtown Road for about two miles, as the upper end is bordered by the old Sand Ridge Road for a mile and one half.

The first land grant was to be let in our township to Robert Ginn, in 1830 for the sum of \$1.25 an acre. He was quickly followed by the Hanna boys, John and James; James Renwick, who came from Ohio on horse back, and entered land on which Idaville now stands; Andrew Renwick, father of James; William Mitchell, John B. Townsley, Stephan Nutt, Allen and Thomas Barnes, Solomon McCully and James Tedford. These are a few of the Pioneers who helped to hew Lincoln Township out of the forest. Andrew Renwick entered 80 acres on the west side of the present Main Street, and the Hannas located on the east side, while Mitchell owned the land on the north.

There were several groups of Pottawatomi and Miami Indians in the district but due to the terrible beating they had suffered at the nearby Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, they were more to be pitied than feared, tho their natural curiosity and hunger made them a nuisance a times.

Timber and game were plentiful and a man with an ax, saw and auger could soon have the logs for his cabin; the rocks from the fields made his fire place and chimney, which served for cooking and heat.

The men kept busy from "first light 'til night fall" clearing land and hunting which was a necessity, not a sport. The game animals were needed for food and pelts, wolves and other predatory creatures had to be killed to preserve the live stock, farm produce and human life. Deer were so thick they ate the young corn and wheat and what was saved served as a feasting ground for hundreds of squirrels and the wild geese dearly loved the tender wheat blades.

Supplies were dear and between the semi-annual trips made to the nearest settlement by oxen and wagon, when huge quantities of food stuffs were bought, the men either walked or rode horse back to bring in necessities that the family ran short of.

Flour, sugar, salt and other commodities of that nature were purchased by the barrel, drygoods and such by the bolt and shoes or boots were seldom tried on. They had little fit anyway and were strictly for warmth and protection. Bare feet were seen from melting of the last snow to the fall of the first heavy snow of winter.

The home was a log cabin, usually one room, approximately 12 by 15 feet, where the entire family lived; as soon as possible a loft was added to give more sleeping room. Company was no doubt a problem, but visiting was a rare treat and probably the only chance the women had to hear outside news.

While the men were occupied with the land and building the women were just as busy. Even the simplest things such as getting a bucket of water required muscle for the water had to be hauled from a creek or hand lifted from

dug well in the yard.

Few ready made clothes were available and if they were there was little or no money to buy them. The women besides doing the daily household chores, carded and spun their wool into yarn, wove materials and knitted the innumerable socks, mittens, caps and scarves needed for winter. They made their soap and candles, picked the wild fruits and preserved them, salted meat for winter use, preserved vegetables and served as doctor and nurse to their family and neighbors, first gathering herbs and roots to make medicines to fight the fevers and other illnesses caused by their crude way of life and the many dangers of sailing the pioneer families.

The first ten years in Lincoln township were hard years for all those hardy souls, so much time was consumed in clearing land and building shelters, that barely enough food was raised to feed the family and live stock and no "hard" money was to be had so all trading was done on the barter system.

By 1840 more families were settling in the district and at long last there was more social life, though it was primarily to get some much needed work accomplished quickly. Neighbors would gather and the men would build the newcomers cabin while the women visited and sewed.

Saw mills here and there provided better building materials by this time, and floors could now be added to the original cabins as well as a lean-to shed. Better shingles for roofs helped keep out the winter snow that covered many a sleeper on cold nights. Mills for grinding grain were getting closer and easier to reach.

With the increase in population neighborhood subscription schools were started where children could attend three months of the year. The children were so badly needed at home they could be spared only during the oldest season.

Circuit riding preachers came along more often, holding services in the larger home, school houses and groves. Religious groups organized and prayers for a real house of worship was coming closer to being answered.

Market and trading centers were still difficult to reach and it meant miles of hard rough travel over little more than trails, which followed the sand ridges to avoid the quagmires.

Transportation was equally important to these early pioneers, for the import and export of their goods. They had this in the Wabash-Erie Canal just four miles to the south. The Stage Coach Route run along the Sand Ridge Road, from Logansport west toward Monticello and Mt. Valleston (Norway). The Wm. W. Mitchell farm a half mile north of present Idaville was often used as a stopping place over night. This farm is now operated by Wayne Timmons. A quarter mile west of the Mitchell home at the west line of the Mitchell farm, where it joined the now owned Paul Bridge farm the route separated. These early pioneers also used the Wabash Trail running north from the Wabash-Erie Canal to Michigan City.

By 1855 all the land in the township had been entered, not necessarily lived on, but in general the country progressed and improved. More families that had entered the township by this time were; N. C. Gibson 1839, J. D.

Scroggs 1836, T. J. Davis 1842, John E. Timmons 1842, S. G. Neel 1843, J. W. Shull 1845, Hugh Steel 1843, John B. Wright 1847, J. D. Timmons 1849, Joseph Hall 1849, Caleb Baer 1850, Joseph Dimitt 1852, R. H. Cordell 1852, W. H. Downs 1852, Thomas Keiver 1852, Jas. Tomas 1852, R. R. Whitlow 1853, Jas. McKinney 1853, D. W. Heiney 1853, James Hanna Jr. 1854, Casper Kepfer 1854, R. H. Cordell 1855, Cary Burget 1855, H. McFarland 1856, G. G. Gibson 1856, J. Heiny 1858, J. M. Foughty 1858, Perry Burget 1859, J. L. Burget 1861, Marion Gates 1860, F. M. VanMeter 1861, J. H. Gibson 1862, A. C. Tam 1863, R. M. Sharp 1863, J. F. Royer 1863, W. F. Pettit 1863, Albert Godlove 1864, Wm. Gardiner 1864, D. G. Gardiner 1864, R. M. Gardiner 1864, George Shafer 1864, J. D. Foster 1863, Joseph Glasgow 1865, Samuel Timmons 1865, James Irelan 1866, J. A. Cochran 1867, Arthur Cornell 1867, Charles Timmons 1868, Adam Helvie 1868, John Cromer 1868, W. H. Perkins 1869 and George Friday Sr. 1869.

By 1850 all the land was entered, not necessarily lived on, but in general the county progressed and improved. Early in the 1850's rumors that a rail road from Logansport to the west was to be built lifted the hopes in everyones heart. Though it was six to eight years before it materialized, the road was completed in 1859 and the first commercial passenger and freight train passed through the township on January 1st, 1860. After 30 years of hardship, privation and isolation, brighter days were ahead.

This meant the end of travel by jolting stage coach over rutty roads, a chance to send and receive mail and newspapers with regularity but most of all, a shipping place for live stock and other items from the community. Never again would they have to drive stock and haul produce to and from Lockport or Pittsburg, approximately four miles south on the Erie Canal. To reach these shipping ports meant fording streams among other hazards and risking the years labor to the elements.

It was at this time talk of a village to be built on the knoll of land in Section 28 seemed a reality instead of a wishful dream. It would mean stores, mills, elevators, more churches, a school, a doctor; all the things the people had been existing without for so very, very long.

Yes, the first 30 years were hard, many hearts and spirits were no doubt broken but those that were strong enough both physically and spiritually lived to see Idaville born: The history and growth of our town will unfold as you read thru' the Idaville Centennial Book.



IDAVILLE DEPOT — Chancey Burnes, Agent

THE COMING OF THE EAST-WEST RAILROAD

Word spread over White county in the early 1850's that railroads were headed its way. But reports varied pro and con and it was not until 1852 when the now Monon road was built from Lafayette to Michigan City that a railroad in the county became a reality. Even so it was no relief to the people in the eastern part of White county, although it probably gave them hope that an East-West road might strike them.

No doubt the tired old farmers driving live stock on foot, and hauling grain by wagon down to Lockport and Pittsburgh on the canal, prayed that some day they would have shipping and supply facilities nearer home.

There was no question but what a road was envisioned from Logansport west towards Peoria, Illinois, and Jackson township was right in line for its passage. From time to time surveying parties came thru driving stakes and making notes of the lands. Also came men securing rights of way. But none of this brought any trains. Some grading was done but no rails were laid. So hope was deferred over most of the six or eight years when at last ties began to be laid and steel rails spiked on; in 1859 the activity became feverish and work was pushed energetically. The last days of 1859 trial trains came along, and on January 1, 1860 actual service both freight and passenger became a reality.

A few months later Idaville was born.

The truth of the situation as to the slow coming of the road was that its promoters were short on finance; at last they secured a deal with Peoria railroad men who agreed to lease the Logansport-Effner line if it was in operation by January 1, 1860; by superhuman efforts they got under the wire.

It would be a long, long story to really cover the vast benefits that followed the establishment of this east-west

railroad service. The money paid for local ties, timber, and labor was one item; the tax paid by the road eased that much on the farmers; but greatest of all was the convenience of travel and shipping both in and out, and better mail service. Stores and elevators sprang up, and once the town was platted, homes and business rooms appeared as fast as help could be secured to build them.

The first trains were wood burning steam engines, each town having a huge supply of wood for this purpose. These of course were followed by the coal burning steam engines and for awhile an electric passenger train made regular trips thru Idaville. When the electric train, called the 'Cow' because of its MOO like signal whistle, was discontinued in 1923, no other passenger train was ever put on this line. Diesel engines have been in use since 1948 thereby making it possible for heavier loads and longer freight trains to be of service to the country.

Some of the Idaville station agents to be recalled are Alexander Rodgers, William Mitchell, Burley F. Bishop, Chancey Barnes, O. B. North, Harry Griffin, and C. A. Kent.

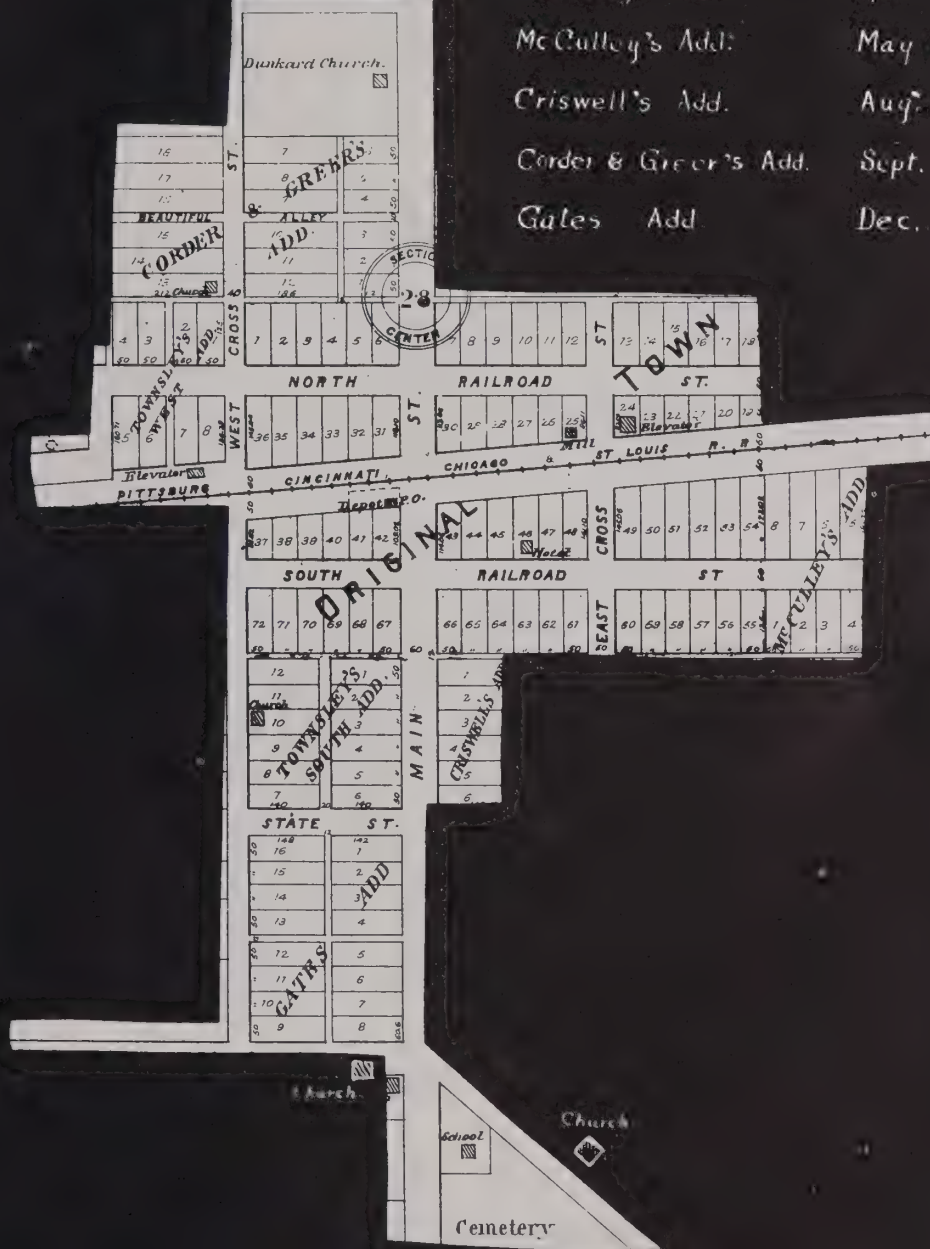
PLATTING OF IDAVILLE

The town of Hannah, now called Idaville, was laid out March 20, 1860, by Andrew Hannah and Margaret Hannah, his wife; John B. Townsley and Rebecca E. Townsley, his wife; and John McCully and Murah McCully, his wife. Not all the work is done when the first rough pencil sketch of a town is drawn. Then comes the careful surveying, and marking of all the streets and alleys; the numbering, marking, and surveying of each individual lot. In this case seventy-two of them. We are not through yet, for a deed showing the number and location of every lot must be prepared. After all this is done the sale of the lots begins, and it may well be that they were not thrown onto the open market until the 27th of July of that same year.

The town was platted on the northwest quarter of the

IDAVILLE LINCOLN TOWNSHIP

Townsey's Add. April 22, 1865
 McCulley's Add. May 3, 1865
 Criswell's Add. Aug. 14, 1865
 Corder & Greer's Add. Sept. 3, 1865
 Gates Add. Dec. 17, 1872



STATE BANK OF BURNETTSVILLE

Burnettsville, Ind.

Our congratulations to our many friends in the Idaville
community on their first one hundred years
May we continue to serve you for another hundred.

Established 1902

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

theast quarter and the north east quarter of the south-
t quarter of Section 28. Starting with lot number one
ch is now the property of Mrs. Florence Clark, and
ning east to the east line of Mrs. Mae Lanes' property.
southernmost lots run along the south side of South
road Street from lot 55, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ray
lay on the east to lot 72 on the west end owned by Mrs.
nk Godlove.

When the Post Office was granted by the State on
il 13, 1860 it was learned that a town by the name of
una already existed, just west of Fort Wayne, and the
ne would have to be changed. At a meeting of the
nders attended by the neighboring settlers a new name
the town could not be agreed upon. Rev. Thomas Calla-
who was a popular minister of the Presbyterian Church
hat time was chose to rename the town. After thinking
matter over for some time he said, "If you leave the
ice to me I will name it in honor of my daughter, Ida.
name is Idaville." She later became Mrs. Ida Baxter of

Valpariso, Indiana.

The following additions were made: Townsley's West,
April 1865, eight lots, John B. Townsley South Addition,
April 1865, 12 lots; Criswell's Addition, August 14, 1865,
Robert Criswell, six lots; Corder and Greer Addition, 1865,
18 lots; McCully Addition, 1865, 8 lots; and Gates Addition,
1872, 16 lots.

The first building was built in 1859 by Alexander Rod-
gers, but after the platting of the town it was found it to
be situated on two lots. For many years it was known as
the Pat Hays building and is now owned by the Jerry
Chapins, being the first building north of the railroad on
the east side of Main Street. The second building was also
built by Alexander Rodgers. This was a large frame struc-
ture situated on the west side of Main Street just south of
the railroad. This building was destroyed by the fire of
1902. The third building was a dwelling built by Solomon
D. McCully on Lot 1.



FIRST MAIL ROUTES OUT OF IDAVILLE

R to L: James A. Carson, Postmaster; D. W. Vest, James Wesley McClure, Arthur Cornell

IDAVILLE POST OFFICE

A post office was established in Idaville, White County
Indiana on April 13, 1860. The following are names of post
sters that have served in Idaville:

Alexander Rodgers, April 13, 1860
Daniel A. McCully, September 20, 1866
Daniel Heiny, August 7, 1868
James C. Hutchinson, April 8, 1869
William H. Timmons, May 29, 1885
Joseph Henderson, June 10, 1889

Robert F. Jones, August 1, 1893
Claude Irelan, July 12, 1887
James A. Carson, March 1, 1901
Fred J. Tam, July 13, 1914
Flora J. Caughell (Acting), November 1, 1919
John M. Clingan, January 23, 1920
John A. Carson, January 23, 1924
Preston G. Carson (Acting), September 22, 1926
Fannie Carson (Acting), October 9, 1926
George Davidson, March 7, 1927
Ray Friday (Acting), July 31, 1933

JONALIA FURNITURE INDUSTRIES

Congratulations

The employees and management of Jonalia Furniture Industries wish to congratulate Idaville on the occasion of its centennial celebration.

We are proud to be a neighbor and to participate in the growth and development of this fine community.



JONALIA FURNITURE INDUSTRIES

IDAVILLE, INDIANA
Phone W H 3-3540

Friday (Regular), November 17, 1933
Mrs. Ima V. Davidson (Acting), January 31, 1953
Evan Wakeland, October 1, 1954 still serving.

On July 13, 1887 the first money order was issued.

Rural Route service was established at Idaville while James A. Carson was post master on October 15, 1903. Routes 19, 20, and 21 were served by John A. Cornell, James W. McClure and David W. Vest respectively. Others who carried the routes until 1921 were: John W. Nicholas, Arthur Jay, Galen Gardiner, John D. Tam and Walter Black. Isaac Pritchett was appointed Regular Rural Route carrier effective August 20, 1918, but he carried from 1910 to 1912 as substitute, 1912 to 1918 as temporary carrier. He retired on April 30, 1949. From July 1, 1921 until he died, effective November 30, 1956, Clifford H. Ogle served as rural carrier. Edward G. Schlegelmilch carried the route from May 2, 1949 through June 15, 1949. Mr. Schlegelmilch still serves as assistant carrier. From December 1, 1956 to the present time Mr. William J. Haskell has served as our only rural carrier. Route 21 was discontinued June 15, 1917, at that time routes 19 and 20 became routes 1 and 2. These two routes were consolidated April 1, 1949, making a total mileage of 78 miles.

The first mail was delivered to Idaville by train, first by steam later by the electric. The electric was discontinued in 1923. Since that time we have four deliveries daily. This route runs from Logansport to Reynolds, and back to Logansport. The mail is carried by truck.

The first post office was located on the north side of the railroad on the east side of Main Street. The building was built by Alexander Rodgers and was the first store building built in Idaville. The office was here but a short time. It was moved south of the railroad in the first building on the west side of Main Street, also built by Alexander Rodgers. Later Mr. Rodgers sold both these buildings to Capt. Hayes. This second building also housed a grocery, the second story being used as a hall for various purposes. This building was destroyed in the fire of 1902.

At present the post office is located in the third build-

ing south of the railroad on the east side of Main Street. This building is owned by Stewart Shafer and Viola Scroggs. The office has been located here the past 13 years. In 1958 all new fixtures were installed. Making a very attractive office.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Idaville United Presbyterian Church has a long history of trials and tribulations as well as successes.

Early in 1834 the church began splitting into factions, one forming a Presbytery of their own known as "Free Associate Presbytery of Miami, Ohio."

At this time the younger people in the vicinity of Burnetts Creek, Indiana, were dissatisfied with their pastor and sent to Ohio for a man to come and help them. A Rev. Herron came, preached and organized the church or congregation, known as Burnetts Creek Church. This was the organization of the now known Idaville United Presbyterian Church, in autumn 1843.

These meetings were held in the home of Andrew Hanna, on Stringtown Road, south east of Idaville. Andrew Herron was chosen pastor and Mr. Hanna and James Renwick, elders.

About 1845 Rev. Herron, resigned and went into the Reformed Church and at about the same time the Presbytery in Miami, Ohio was dissolved, leaving Burnetts Creek Church without a Presbytery and unrecognized by any other.

A few of the members joined the Associate Church with Rev. Ingals as pastor. This church later was called Seceeders.

The rest of the congregation waited and in 1846 or 7 an Associate minister arrived and reorganized the church under the name of Burnetts Creek Associate Reformed Church. Rev. Joseph Thompson of Camden, Indiana was chosen pastor in 1847 and built his home on Stringtown Road where he lived until his death in 1852.

In 1849 the first church building was erected on the highest knoll of ground south east of town in what later became Idaville Cemetery. The building was frame, had a shingled roof with common siding. Floored but not plastered. The seats were backless planks which rested on wooden blocks and the minister stood in a chained off area at the front. There was no choir no organ and the music was sung by being 'lined off'. For a song or psalm to be lined off meant the leader would read or 'line off' two lines after which the congregation repeated the same two lines and so on through-out the psalm.

Members of the Seceder Church were permitted to attend services at this church during the week and when they had no service of their own on the Sabbath, but Rev. Ingals of the

PRESENT UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



HASKELL HOLSTEIN FARM

PRODUCTION
THAT
PAYS
THE
BILLS



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Lifetime Production — 131,325M - 4816F.

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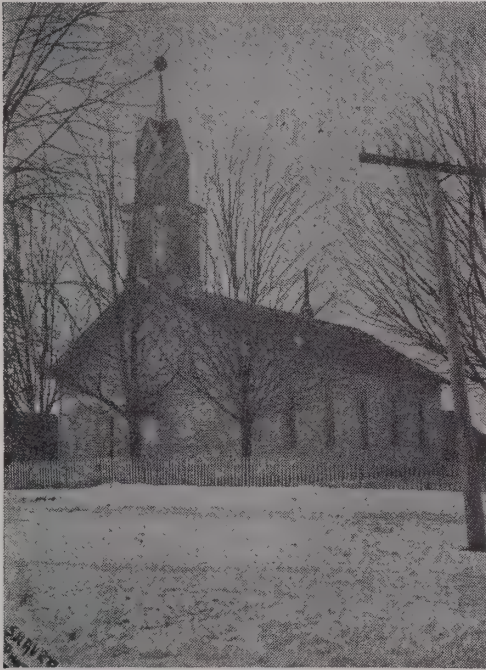
Idaville, Indiana

Seceder Church didn't approve and had several of his members suspended for doing so. In 1855 nearly all the seceders left their church and joined the Associate Reformed group on the hill and due to the increase in congregation an extension was built to the first building in 1859.

But before this, in 1854 a Sabbath School library was purchased by the Associate Reformed Church and organized the first Sabbath School in the vicinity. James Renwick, tho a Seceder at the time was elected superintendent and classes were held at 8:30 a.m. to enable him to reach his Seceder Church several miles away in time for his worship service.

In 1858 the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches united and the Burnetts Creek Church was re-organized under the name of the United Presbyterian Church of Idaville and Rev. Thomas Callahan was chosen pastor with Thomas Barnes, Andrew Hanna, Stephen Nutt and Thomas Ginn as elders. The Church was now part of the Michigan Presbytery and when the first General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church was held in Xenia, Ohio, Rev. Callahan and Thomas Barnes were sent as commissioners representing the Michigan Presbytery.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BUILT IN 1870



The regular Wednesday evening prayer meeting was instituted by Rev. Callahan in 1859 and it was also Rev. Callahan who suggested the name of IDAville for the town, in honor of his daughter, Ida.

Rev. Callahan served as pastor until 1865 and has been followed by: Reverends G. B. Reasoner, 1865-68; Gilbert Small, 1868-81; Milford Tidball, 1881-86; A. K. Strane, 1886-96, A. S. Bailey, 1896-1901; George Rosenburg, 1901-08; A. G. Hastings, 1908-13; J. A. Harper, 1913-15; R. J. Davidson, 1916-20; W. C. McCleary, 1922-27; E. H. Thompson, 1928-31; Chester Hastings, 1932-33; R. L. Warnick, 1933-37; S. C. Tharp, 1937-42; George Sprague, 1942-51; J. H. Dean, 1952-54; then stated supplies from Grace Theological Seminary

of Winona. Present preacher is Rev. Frances Harwerth.

The salaries of these ministers ranged from \$500 to \$900 a year. The first salary was paid not in money but in family supplies. Rev. Callahan received \$6.50 in cash in 1859 and the balance in produce. The following year he received \$557, in 1863 he was paid \$521, in '64 \$522, all in cash. Rev. Reasoner's salary in 1865 was \$550 but he received only \$186 in money but the following year he was paid \$933.30 cash. It is greatly to the credit of this congregation that in all these after years cash was collected far in excess of the stated salaries, the greatest amount collected in one year being \$5,843 and the preachers salary for that year was \$600.

In 1865 the Young Men's Prayer Meeting was organized and met every Sabbath afternoon until the organization of the Young People's Christian Union. The teaching in the Idaville U. P. Church was of the right and Godly kind as evidenced by the number of ministers and missionaries from the local group. These being J. Harvey Tedford, Andrew and J. Arthur Renwick, Allen H. and J. Albert Barnes, S. Fred Sharpe, John E. McCall, Milford Barnes and Ella Barnes.

In 1871 a new frame church building and parsonage was built on the west side of Main street at the south edge of town and the parsonage still stands. After the present brick edifice was erected in 1905, the old frame church was moved to South Rail-road street, just east off Main street on the north side of the street and was used as a community hall for several years and later became a business building.

The United Presbyterian Church was redecorated in 1954 by a group of young people sent by the Presbytery for that mission.

COVENANTER CHURCH

About 1874 approximately 45 members of the U. P. Church, led by Andrew Hanna refused to accept a revised version of the Psalms used for the musical portion of the church service and they broke away and organized the Reformed Presbyterian or Covenantan Church. Mr. Hanna donated the land and financed the building of a church across the road north from the north gate of the cemetery. A few of the ministers of this church were Reverends Robert Blair, Crawford and Bromlee.

The Covenantan Church stood idle for many years until fire destroyed it.

THE CHURCH OF GOD NEW DUNKARD

The original Church of God, also known as Church of God New Dunkard, was among the early religious organization in the community having been launched about 1843 by Rev. George Patton of Carroll county. Ministers that followed him were Jacob Inman, Henry Klippinger, Uriah Patton, (brother of the founder), Robert P. Gibson, Robert Million, James Hanna, David Doolittle, Allison Hughes, John Hanna (south of Idaville), Henry Irelan, Jacob Fross, William McCorkle, Alex Reid and Rev. Fife.

In 1872 the congregation became strong enough to

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build a church; it was a large frame structure at the north edge of Idaville on the west side of Main street, on land donated by an adjoining farmer Wm. F. Timmons and his wife Rebecca.

This congregation believed in baptism by immersion and practiced the ordinance of feet washing at Communion.

Some of the numerous families connected with the church were Godloves, Royers, Hannas, Shafers, Gibsons, Sains and Timmons.

An almost annual custom was several weeks of protracted revival meetings during the winter, these were largely attended and many members were added as a rule.

As to the preachers they were good men who made their living mostly by farming, preaching as a public service, and without salary.

About 1900 a dissension arose; one group felt the church should amalgamate with some similar organization to faith and practice but that had a wider scope of activity such as colleges to train ministers. But their views did not meet with favor by others. A long time fued developed that caused much ill feeling for many years.

One Elder Covert had come from Pennsylvania to try and promote a union of the entire congregation with his organization, Church of God, Incorporated, which covered several mid-west states. Although a man of talent he was not a diplomat so instead of pouring oil on troubled waters he created greater antagonism.

At last after the building was held by first one faction then the other, a compromise was reached in 1906, the older faction as they termed themselves paid \$400 and took a cleared title to the building.

The group who followed Covert, using the name church of God, Inc., then built a new church one block east of Main on the south side of So. Rail-road street. This was dedicated in 1908 and it's later history will be covered in another article.

In time the 'older faction' became too weak to con-

tinue and for a period of time the building was used as a sort of public meeting house; it was finally sold to Charles Marvin who used the lumber to build his present home.

IDAVILLE METHODIST CHURCH

Preaching services were held in homes and other buildings as early as 1865. Early members were: Samuel Delzell, James Armstrong, J. A. Vallandingham, and wives, Mrs. J. J. Ross, G. W. Friday, J. A. Hamill and Nancy Iden.

On November 27, 1875 a Certificate of Incorporation was issued to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Trustees named in the Certificate are: Samuel Delzell, George Friday, William Corder, James Vanderman and J. A. Vallandingham.

The new congregation was not satisfied with these temporary meeting places, and on June 20, 1876 the land on which the present church stands was deeded to the trustees by William McVay. A suitable building was found in the Pike Creek neighborhood. This building was purchased, moved and remodeled at a cost of about \$1,000. The building was dedicated as a Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. Daniel Beck who was presiding Elder of the District. The term presiding Elder, was later changed to District Superintendent.

Rev. Thomas H. McKee was the first minister followed by John W. Steele, Rev. Jackson, Rev. Bicourt, and in 1885 Rev. J. W. Calvert. The latter was succeeded by the Reverends Lambert, Hall, Ball, and Mole in that order.

Available records fail to indicate dates or their years of service, but they were followed by Rev. William Davis in 1893, Rev. A. L. Miller in 1896, Rev. Jacob Rohn in 1898, Rev. G. E. Mason in 1900, and Rev. R. W. Burton in the same year.

For some years before the ministry of Rev. Davis, 1893, the Idaville Church was on a charge with the Burnettsville Church. In 1894 this was changed to a charge with the Oak Grove Church. This connection was severed during the ministry of Rev. Burton in 1900, and D. W. Vest of the Idaville congregation was given an official appointment to finish the year. He was succeeded in 1901 by Rev. G. F. Howard, who served until 1906, serving both Idaville and White Oak, near Headlee.

The Rev. J. L. Phillips was given the Idaville appointment in 1906, Rev. J. J. Thompson in 1907, and Rev. C. C. Harold in 1908. The latter served until 1911, and during his ministry the building was entirely rebuilt and a steam heating plant was installed. The building was then in its present form, except for a somewhat taller, steeper spire. The latter was pronounced dangerous and was cut to its present dimensions about 1938.

Rev. Harold was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Meracle in 1911, who served one year, and was followed by Rev.



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D. Spence in 1912. The latter served until April 1913, and Rev. Paul Hutchinson was appointed to fill the vacancy until September, when the Conference was then held. Rev. A. B. Nimz received the Idaville appointment in 1913, and Rev. K. S. Godwin in 1914, each serving one year.

A parsonage was purchased in 1915, on the corner just south of the church. All earlier pastors had lived in rented houses, if married, or had boarded and roomed with church members if single. The September, 1915 conference appointed Rev. O. R. South, who served two years, and was followed in 1917 by Rev. J. P. Alfred. After a ministry of five years Rev. Alfred was succeeded in 1922 by Rev. R. W. Fish, who served one year. Rev. R. J. Hicks received the Idaville appointment in 1923, and after two years was followed by Rev. L. A. Willsey for a one year ministry. The year 1926 brought Rev. K. B. Cohee and 1927 saw Rev. Broomfield, while Rev. Charles Rhinehart was appointed to Idaville in 1928 but didn't finish his year and Rev. C. H. Leeson was sent as a replacement.

With the change in Conference time from September to June in 1930, Rev. Leeson was re-appointed, but he was injured in an auto accident shortly after and to fill the vacancy Rev. Perry Scales, who lived south east of town was chosen as pastor and remained in that office for the following six years. In 1936 Rev. Mason Buckner, succeeded Rev. Scales. Idaville was now on a charge with Brookton and Rev. Buckner served the two churches until 1939, when Rev. D. Russell Hetsler was given the Idaville-Brookton appointment. During his ministry here the Methodist Episcopal Church united with two other branches of Methodism and became the Idaville Methodist Church.

At this time Idaville was changed to a charge including Burnettsville and Lake Cicott. Rev. Hetsler resigned in December, 1941, to accept a call to Linden, Indiana, and Rev. Ross Richey finished the conference year and received the appointment for the following two years. Rev. Charles Gant was appointed to succeed Rev. Richey in 1944 but resigned during the year, and his son replaced him, but he too was unable to finish the year. No minister being available, a Mr. McBride filled the pulpit until Conference when Rev. E. E. Gnagy was appointed. Rev. Gnagy was followed in 1946 by Rev. Wm. Nicholson for two years, when he resigned to respond to a call elsewhere in February 1948. Rev. Loyd Overmeyer came to Idaville in February, 1948, serving until his resignation in May 1950. It was during his ministry that the steam radiators and boiler used since 1910 were removed and an automatic oil furnace installed. The present modern kitchen and basement partitions were also installed at that time. The roll up partitions were brought from a church in Nappanee, Indiana.

Rev. John Howell received the June 1950 appointment, and after two years on the Idaville-Burnettsville-Lake Cicott charge, the two latter churches were placed on a separate charge and Idaville again became a station in June 1952, with Rev. Howell as full time minister. It was Rev. Howell who promoted, as a personal project, the completion of the present Memorial Chancel in 1952.

Rev. Robert Armstrong, succeeded Rev. Howell and served from 1954 to '56. It was during his last year here that the present parsonage was purchased, the former parsonage was sold.

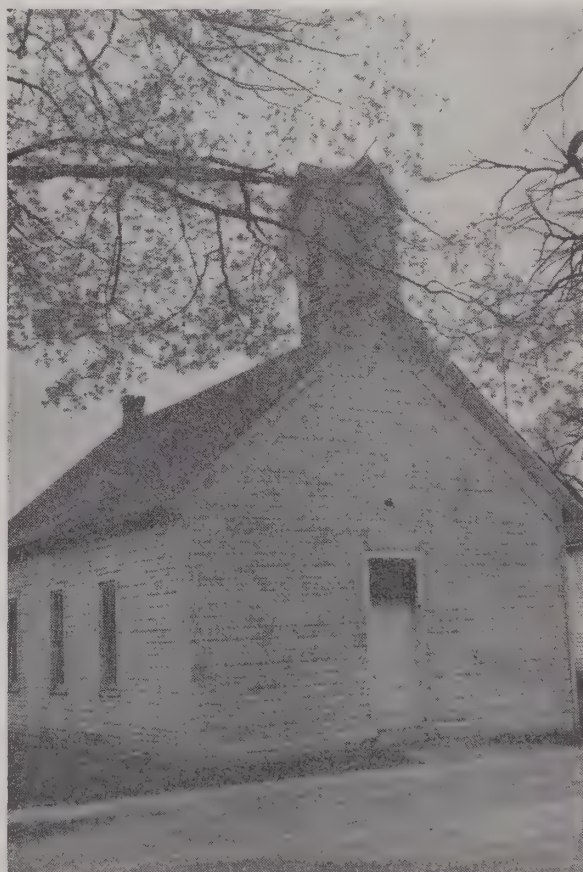
Rev. Donald Bassett who served as pastor from June 1956 to '57 was the first to live in the newly acquired parsonage. Rev. J. S. White served the church from 1957 to '59 and Rev. Walter Porter was appointed at the '59 conference and is the present minister of the Idaville Methodist Church.

There are several active organizations including M.Y.F. (Methodist Youth Fellowship), W.S.C.S., (Women's Society of Christian Service) Wide Awake Class, which is the adult womens' class organized in 1924; Builders' Class, young married couples; and the Dart Ball Team.

All these groups have worked individually and jointly over the years to raise funds for the church and keep the interest in religious education at a high level.

In the early 1950's the Intermediate Sunday School Class, comprised of junior high school aged children, under the supervision of their teacher of that time, Mrs. Viola Scroggs, undertook the task of raising money to purchase an electric organ. By working diligently at hauling trash, selling paper and junk, washing cars and holding bazaars at church suppers the class raised \$500 toward their project. Other church organizations and individuals donated the remaining amount and the organ was dedicated October 15, 1959.

Alfred Gibson, now living at Decatur, Indiana with his daughter, Mrs. Roy Steele is the member holding the longest membership, having transferred to the Methodist church from the First Presbyterian Church in 1899 with his wife 'Jennie', now deceased.



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THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

To avoid confusion it must be stated at the outset of this article that the word FIRST in the name of this organization does not mean it was the first church organization in Idaville. The Presbyterians seem to have been divided into several groups such as Associate, Associate Reformed, Reformed, United, and First.

What the points of difference were need not be discussed, all were good people no doubt, and in later years the disagreements faded in significance.

In September, 1886, leaders from Logansport met with a group of Idaville people and a First Presbyterian Church. Idaville was organized with 18 members. J. W. Vandeman was chosen Ruling Elder, and Cyrus Townsley as Deacon. Meetings were held in the hall over the old depot and were well attended. Rev. Gilbert C. Small preached to them at one time, although it is uncertain whether he was a member. The movement never became strong enough to build a house of worship of its own, and in the course of a few years was disbanded.

THE IDAVILLE ADVENTIST CHURCH

The Idaville Seventh Day Adventist congregation was organized in July of 1882 by Elder J. M. Reece of Kokomo and Victor Thompson. Charter members were: Dr. and Mrs. B. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Henry, John Ellis, George Davis, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Mary J. Palmer, Mrs. Frances Rudgen, Mrs. Cynthia Marvin, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Weaver and Katie Kelly.

In the summer of 1888 the group felt the need of a church building of their own. Plans progressed rapidly and work was begun in September that same year, on a lot on the east side of the second block south of the railroad on West Cross street donated by John L. Shafer, which structure still stands and is in use.

Dedication of the new church home was held early in 1889, Elder Reece being in charge of the services.

Though not a large group numerically, the Idaville

Adventists have been persistent in maintaining their organization, and have never under many trying circumstances, yielded to discouragement.

Elder Reece took much personal interest in the Idaville people and they were deeply saddened by his accidental death in 1910. One of the charter members, John Ellis, took ministerial training and often preached for his home church as he could spare the time from his other charges.

The name of Mrs. Cynthia Marvin, another charter member, is always associated with any mention of the Idaville Adventist church, as in years when the congregation was at its lowest ebb her faith and determination saved the day. Due to a stipulation in the original donation of the lot on which the church is built, at least one full service a year must be held in the church or the ground reverts to the heirs of John L. Shafer; (one great grandson and several great-great grandchildren are living at present.)

Many times 'Grandma Marvin' would conduct the entire service alone — for as she often said, 'she and her Lord were all that need be present'.

Her death in 1952 was a great loss not only to her church and family but to the community which had always held her in the highest regard.

In this year of 1960 well attended services are held almost weekly.

IDAVILLE FIRST CHURCH OF GOD

The Idaville First Church of God had its beginning about the turn of the century. The group who had followed Elder W. R. Covert after a diversion in the Church of God New Dunkard, using the name Church of God, Incorporated proceeded to build a church in the south east part of Idaville. For the first five years the church was under the direction of Elder James Hanna (1902) and Henry H. Spiher (1903-1906). The congregation met at the Old North Church and other places of worship until the new church was completed. The 20th session of the General Eldership met in the Old North Church May 28, 1902. The new church grew rapidly under the leadership of Rev. Henry H. Spiher. From 1903 to 1907 Rev. Spiher received 85 members into the new church.

The church building was dedicated December 27, 1908, while Rev. E. M. Love was pastor. In 1913 during the pastorate of Rev. Thomas M. Funk, a parsonage was built across the street, east, from the church.

Another high point in the growth of membership was during the pastorate of Rev. M. W. Johnson. From 1914 to 1916 Rev. Johnson fellowshiped 81 members into the church.

In 1916 the parsonage was partially destroyed by fire, Rev. M. W. Johnson and family occupied the parsonage at this time.

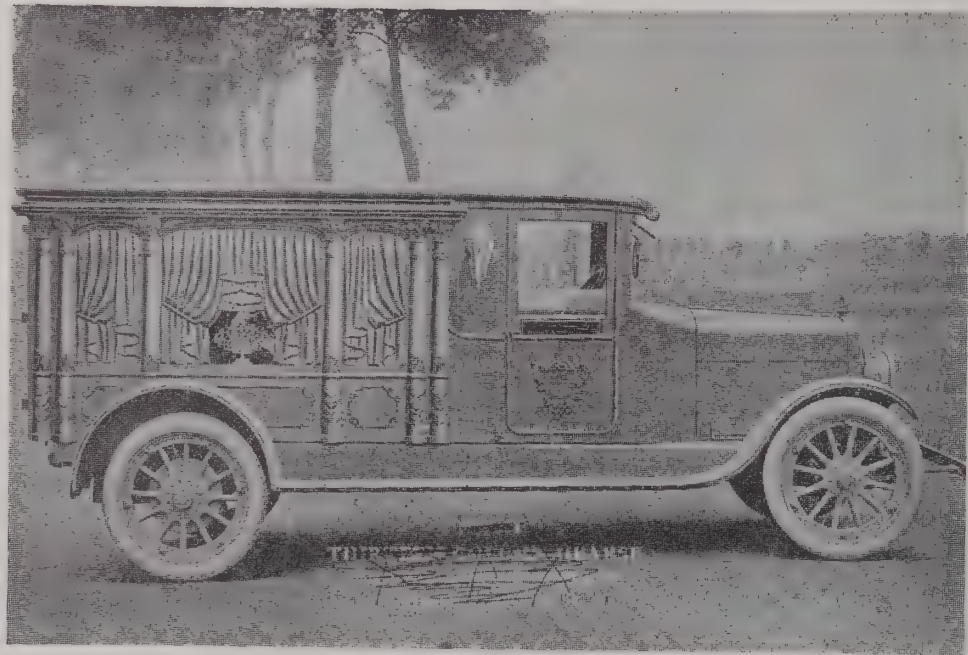


PRESENT FIRST CHURCH OF GOD OF IDAVILLE

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In the good old days the church was carpeted from floor to wall. During the pastorate of Rev. Charles Manchester, May, 1917, the second carpet was laid. A total of one and one-half yards were used at a cost of \$1.00 a yard.

In 1923 the church was redecorated inside by Rev. O. Tracey, tho Rev. Lefever was the pastor.

In 1954 and 55, under the pastorate of Rev. Fred R. Adams, the outside of the church was rebricked and other alterations were made.

A new spinet Hammond organ was given the church by Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hanawalt in 1954.

In 1958 the church interior was again redecorated and the parsonage resided. The Everready class also presented the church with a new outside bulletin board. The Fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the church was held October 12, 1958. Present at this service were two members who had attended the first dedication, namely Mrs. Victoria Irelan and Mrs. Zella Townsley.

The present membership of the church is 115. The members of the board are: Rev. Fred R. Adams, Chairman; Elders, Dale Godlove, Lonnie Moore, Charles Lemon and Donald Godlove; Trustees, Charles Lemon, Robert Godlove and Harold Brooks; Deacons, Albert Todd, Donald Roach, Albert Godlove, O'Dean Werner, James Irelan, Francis Myer, and Paul Geisler; Treasurer, Harold Brooks and Mrs. Margaret Carson is Church Clerk.

Roll of Ministers include: Elder James Hanna, 1902; Rev. Henry H. Spiher, 1903 thru 1906; Rev. E. M. Love, '07 and '08; Rev. N. S. Brundage, 1909 and '10; Rev. Thomas Funk, 1911 thru '13; Rev. S. Kahl Dustin, October 1913; Rev. M. W. Johnson, 1914 thru '16; Rev. Charles Manchester, 1917; Rev. O. O. Tracy, 1918; Rev. Charles E. Manes, '19 thru '21; Unsupplied in 1922; Rev. C. Harry Lefever, '23; Rev. Roy Schreiner, 1924; Rev. J. E. Weiner, 1925; Rev. Barney Fritz, 1926; Rev. O. O. Tracy, 1927; Rev. G. L. Chapman, 1928 and '29; Rev. G. W. Wyatt, 1930 thru '33; Rev. Raymond Baer, 1934; Rev. Paul Watson, 1935 and '36; Rev. Earl Hedges, 1937 and '38; Rev. N. A. Gilliland, 1939 thru '46; Rev. Allan Morgan, 1947 thru '49; Rev. Gordon Orrance, 1950 thru '53; Rev. N. A. Gilliland, Sept. thru Dec.; Rev. Fred R. Adams, 1954 thru '60.

Active church organizations listed at present are: Mission Circle, Social Union, C. G. Y. A., the young peoples group which help support and attend summer camp and the Youth Rally, and the Dart Ball team, made up of men of the church.

PIOUS CHAPEL CHURCH

Services for the Pious Chapel Church were held in a school house, which was used for a combination school and church. Later the school was moved and named Wilburn school. The New House was built and named Pious Chapel in the year 1896. It was dedicated on the fourth Sunday in December, 1896. Uriah Patton was very active in getting the Church started and was the minister. The Church cost \$724.00 with most of the labor donated. The first recorded officials were Uriah Patton, Alexander W. Reid, John V. Read, James W. Cornell, and Henry McFarland. The large donors for the Church were: M. C. Gibson, James M. Vilmurn, Perry Godlove, J. M. Timmons, J. F. Royer and



PIOUS CHAPEL CHURCH

A. L. Read. There were 24 members at this time.

The Pious Chapel Church was blown down by a cyclone on March 20th, 1916. It was rebuilt in 1916 and 1917. The cost of the new Church was \$2447.61. George L. Elmore was pastor at this time. In 1958 the belfry was removed and the exterior redecorated.

Misisters include: Uriah Patton, Rev. Fross-1902, Rev. Fross 1914, Rev. Elmore 1916, Rev. Hall 1924, Rev. Kilmer 1933, Rev. Fife 1935, Rev. Schroeder 1936, Rev. DeVeries 1937, Rev. Hall 1938, Rev. Scales 1941, Rev. Hall 1942, Rev. William Kolb 1952, Rev. Warren Prudy 1954, Rev. Dalmain Congdon 1955, Rev. John Rathbun 1957-1960.

Present Officers: Chairman Fred McCall; Clerk, Lillian Kestle; Treasurer, Everett Musall; Deacons, Marlin Hunt and Bernard Pherson. Trustees, Dale Good, Raymond Lucas and Harold Hunt. Teachers; Fred McCall - Loyal Soldiers; Mrs. Elvia Hall, Ever Ready; Harold Hunt, Gleaners; Raymond Lucas, Christ Crusaders; Mary Hunt, Busy Bees; Geneva Musall, Happy Helpers; Lillian Kestle, Bright Stars; Vera Good, Betty Hunt and Nancy Monroe, Nuresery Class.

The Pious Chapel Ladies Aid hold their meetings the first Thursday of every month. President Betty Johnson; Vice President, Mary Hunt; Secretary, Myrtle Gustin; Treasurer, Bertha Flesher. Men of the Church engage in Dart Ball, Baseball and Basketball. They participate with all other Churches of the surrounding communities. School age children and Mothers attend and are active in Lincoln Township Bible School. The Ever Ready Class holds a social meeting every other month.

The Minister and congregation holds services the Second Sunday of every month at 2 p.m. for the patients of the Monticello Nursing Home.

COUNTRY CEMETERIES IN LINCOLN TOWNSHIP

There are several burial places outside of Idaville in Lincoln township. One generally known as the Shafer is on Stringtown road, southeast of Idaville.



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Another is two miles northwest of Idaville, called the McConahay although no markers bearing that name are found there. However a number with the name of Crose are still legible. Mrs. David McConahay was a Crose and it is thought there were several other marriages between Crose and McConahay families. In the early years the large school house ground was just east of the cemetery.

Three miles north of Idaville is the Leazenby cemetery, only occasional interments are still made there. Several well known pioneers rest in that cemetery which is well fenced and maintained.

Only a few mounds mark the location of the Mormon cemetery on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Galen Gardiner north of Idaville. This was the burial place of several of the Mormon sect that thrived for a short time in the vicinity north of Burnettsville, prior to the emigration to Illinois and later Utah. There are no markers of identification at these graves.

A half mile to the north of the old Sandridge school house site that was half way between Idaville, and Burnettsville, on the north side of US 24, a few crumbling markers show that at some time a burial ground had begun here.

For many years there was one lone grave on the south side of the old stage route to Norway, about a mile west of the cross roads just north of Idaville. It was protected by a durable wooden picket fence which was kept in repair by J. D. Foster while he owned the land. At this date no trace of the location remains. It was a tradition in the neighborhood there that a family traveling to the west had lost a child while in camp there. Possibly planning to return some day and move the body to their home locality when permanently settled. The name was thought to have

been Collins.

THE IDAVILLE CEMETERY

Inscriptions on the monuments and markers, such as, are still legible, in the Idaville cemetery, would make a worthy foundation of a history of the town and its vicinity, names that stir memories of many of the families and individuals who lived, loved, toiled, and in their own various ways helped build the Idaville and Lincoln township community from the wilderness of 1830 to the prosperous and comfortable one it is in 1960.

Church yards were favorite burial places for early settlers. Houses were small and most funerals were held at churches. Also as a rule a church was built on a high piece of ground, with ample space around the building for horses and wagons to be parked. In Idaville the knoll was the site of the first church building, that of the United Presbyterians, soon became a miniature cemetery. What system was followed as to the location of early graves is unknown; very probably some of the church leaders who lived near by assumed such responsibility.

By 1876 it became apparent to the citizens of the Idaville area that some organization should be formed and incorporated so that a businesslike and orderly administration of the burial ground could be carried on. This included the making of a surveyed plat with numbering of the lots, the price at which lots were to be sold, and authority to oversee the yard was properly cared for and kept under fence.

In response to this evident need and following several discussions at public meetings, the Idaville Association came into being on April 8, 1876. Articles of Association



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IDAVILLE HIGH SCHOOL DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1912

ere adopted providing that funds to carry on the work that association should be the sale of stock, each stockholder becoming owner of the lot of his choice. Other details set forth in the Articles included vesting the management in a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, such officers also to constitute a Board of Directors. The first officers were Milton Carson, Pres., Robert McWilliams, Treas., James M. Townsley, Secy. Also a Board of Trustees was named, Gilbert C. Small, John T. Barnes, Geo. W. Friday, Robert Ginn, and David Reiff. A motion was endorsed that the officers and trustees proceed with the purchase of the ground from the U. P. congregation.

As the years passed, different officers assumed the burdens of management. All were busy men with their own affairs to look after but they served without salary, their time and labor being donated as a community service.

In 1905 an order was made for a re-organization of records as all except the Minute Book and a copy of the plat had been lost in the fire that swept the town in 1902. Lot owners were asked to present their deeds to J. H. McCully so he might prepare a new index. It was further ordered that the yard be replatted and where possible more ample driveways be provided.

On March 17, 1905 all lot owners were requested by publication, to level their lot or lots on or before June 1, 1905. That from and after April 1, 1905, no mound be made over new graves.

In 1914 an additional two acres adjoining the yard on the south was purchased from the Andrew Shafer heirs. This addition almost doubled the size of the yard. The present size of the Idaville Cemetery is three and eight tenths acres.

EDUCATION IN IDAVILLE AND LINCOLN TOWNSHIP BOTH IN THEIR EARLY DAYS AND MORE RECENT ONES

by Chas. L. Foster

Probably the first school in what is now Lincoln township was south of town, formed about 1838 and taught by James Renwick. There were no doubt other subscription schools in the vicinity in the 1840's and '50's that taught the pioneer children the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic - the famous 3 R's. The terms were short as children could not be spared from home other than during the two or three coldest months of the year when work was at a near stand-still.

Rev. David McConahay was one of the early teachers for many years after settling in Lincoln township in 1848. Also Rev. Joseph Thompson, first pastor of the Presbyterian church, conducted schools in his home on Stringtown road in the 1840's. Another was James M. Townsley, son of John B. Townsley, one of the founders of Idaville; James began teaching at 17 and taught 12 years.

Early in the 1860's Idaville built a one room school at the south east edge of town on what is now the Merle Grigsby property. Ponds were to the north and south of the school yard and the cemetery to the east, at the back.

The Community soon outgrew this small building so a two story addition was added. These were frame buildings, heated with huge wood burning stoves. The Primary grades were in the old building, Intermediates on the ground floor and Advanced grades in the upper portion of the new part.

Most of the early teachers were men and were called by the title of Professor.

Professor Wright is the earliest mentioned, in 1868.

Though the 7th and 8th grades were often referred to as high school, they did not teach high school courses; other than two years, 1868 to 1870, when Professor Wallace of Monmouth College, as principal, started high school classes in the old U. P. Church building standing in the cemetery. Professor Kane, who later became president of Wabash College, assisted by Bruce Barnes took charge of

Schlegelmilch Garage 1919-1960



This is the oldest business establishment in Idaville. Forty-one consecutive years of general garage repair. Owned and operated by E. G. Schlegelmilch and family. This business was started on July 1, 1919 with J. M. Sparks as a partner then known as Sparks and Schlegelmilch Garage. It was started in an old barn back of what was then the IOOF building. In 1920 they moved where the Lontz grocery is now, which was an old livery barn at that time. In 1921 they purchased what was at that time known as the town hall. The business was operated there until 1929 then they purchased two lots facing US 24, and built the present 60x90 structure of tile block. After 28 years of partnership E. G. Schlegelmilch purchased the J. M. Sparks interest and is now known as the Schlegelmilch Garage.

On Oct. 1, 1954 Dave Goodnight was taken into his employment.

January 1, 1960 the Diesel Truck and Tractor Repair, under the name of Daves Diesel Service was added to the business, owned and operated by Dave Goodnight.

April 1, 1960 a corner of the building was partitioned off to be used as a fuel injection room, a part of the diesel business.

Plans are now being made to have a complete fuel injection repair to handle every make of diesel injection pump and injector on the market for truck, tractor and auto.

E. G. Schlegelmilch has lived most of his life in White County in or near Idaville. He attended the Idaville school. He started the garage business after serving in the A.E.F. in World War one. On June 28, 1924 he married Crystal (Nethercutt) and they have one daughter Carol Ann.

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full school the second term. At the
 e of that term the building was sold,
 ough there must have been great in-
 st in high school training, shown by
 large number of students enrolled.
 r 40 young people attended the two
 s the school was held; that was the
 high school in Idaville until much
 r. In 1901 a reunion of this school
 held and at least 30 attended.

Professors mentioned in news items
 he 1880's and 90's include Levi Barn-
 T. M. Irelan, Wm. Guthrie, Prof.
 one, Prof. Luckey, Prof. Beale, John
 McCloud, Prof. Walter Garrison, Ham
 Cully, Logan Moorman, Charles (Col)
 ele and S. C. (Cal) Wright. McCully,
 ele and Wright, all three, received
 r common school training as pupils
 hese Idaville schools.

Wm. Guthrie became County Examiner



IDAVILLE SCHOOL

PRIMARY ROOM OF IDAVILLE SCHOOL — 1888

Ida Cullen, Teacher



ear Row: L to R Maude Swayzee, Celests Scowden; 2nd
 w: Pearl Price, Maggie Shull, Fred Temple, Fannie Car-
 an, Beryl Shafer, John McCall, Carl Townsley; 3rd row:
 a Huffman, Clarence Van Deman, Charley Fisher, Claude
 der (Buck), Myrtle Elder, Minnie Jay, Mae Elder, Mag-
 e Hastings, Pearl Bernethy, Lida Hastings, Omar Shull;
 h row: Fred Anderson, unknown, Ivy Timmons, Rosa

Nicholas, Milton Hanna, Pearl Shafer, Fred Marvin, Claude
 Townsley, Emory Franks, Charley , Essie Jones, Ida
 Hanna, Isaac Prichett; 5th row: Randolph Hoagland, Will
 Foster, Ray Friday, Wilfred Van Deman, Rolla Van Deman,
 Minnie Gibson, Emma Irelan, Hazel Elder, Harley Heiny,
 Harry Van Deman, Leo McAllister, Jennie Hoagland, John
 Elder, Bernie Halsted, Rose Hastings, Ralph Huffman.

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DELPHI

FLORA

C. Supt.) and later was a prominent lawyer. Steele and Wright settled in Cedarville, Ohio, where the former became a college president and Mr. Wright was a Probate Judge. Mr. McCloud became a minister and Moorman an editor.

There were seven country schools in the vicinity of Idaville in the 1880's, namely: Ginn, Thomas, Timmons, Harpe, Patton or Wilburn, Jackson and Sandridge. As time passed and the enrollments decreased in the country schools due to fewer and smaller farm families, the pupils were transported by horse drawn hacks to the Idaville grade school; this began in 1898 but was not finally completed for some 20 years or more. Thus consolidation began, and the one-room country school, so eminently valuable as it had been, faded out. As roads were improved and automotive vehicles developed, enclosed, heated motor buses superseded the hacks.

By 1880 one of the biggest events of the year was the third grade graduation exercises. Everyone attended to hear the pupils read papers, recite poetry and dramatic or humorous readings.

Young people of what is now Lincoln township, desiring further education attended Farmington Seminary or Normal School at Burnettsville. These schools were exceptionally good, and trained many teachers.

In late 1880 and most of 1890 there were a number of subscription Normals held in Idaville, called Summer Term

Normals, and usually ran ten weeks. These schools also prepared many young teachers.

About 1897 a five room brick building replaced the old school house at the south edge of town. The old frame building was moved to the lot where the Lontz Store now stands. The new structure had ample room so that each two grades had a separate room and teacher.

In 1898, Trustee Milt K. Reiff, authorized the first real High School in Idaville. This was a three year course but so much more than had been available to Idaville students it was accepted with appreciation.

For the first two years High School was held upstairs in the old frame building that had been moved to town. Thirty some young people enrolled with Jay Mertz of Burnettsville as the instructor.

Professor U. R. Young took charge of the classes in 1899 and graduated the first high school class in 1901. Only four of the original 30 remained to finish school. These four were: Celesta Scowden, Orpha Baer, Randolph Hoagland and Charles Foster. All became teachers, though Mr. Hoagland entered and graduated from the Engineering School at Purdue after teaching only one year. Mr. Foster later became a news paper publisher.

Professor Young resigned in 1902 and Frank McCaughey became Superintendent and continued in that position for fourteen years, the longest any one man has enjoyed.

SAND RIDGE SCHOOL — 1898-1899



1st row: L to R William Royer, Arthur Marvin, Roy Girard, Ben Hanna, Delton Tedford, Harold Ireland, Adam Hanna, Bessie Royer, Minnie Girard, Mary Slaybaugh, Lillie Royer.

2nd row: Charles Hanna, Milt Royer, Charles Slaybaugh, Ralph Arthur, Helen Hank, Carry Slaybaugh, Bonnie Royer. Teacher Bertha Donham.

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MONTICELLO, INDIANA

IDAVILLE INDEPENDENT BASKETBALL TEAM 1923



First Row: Glen Crowell, Walker Gardiner, Harry Hatton, Hayden Otto.

Second Row: Marshall Henderson, Richard Prentice, James Caughell.

After graduation of the 1907 class, Mr. McCuaig received the commission for Idaville High to become a four year course, making it possible for all graduates to enter college without further training. The first graduate from our years of high were Delton Tedford and Clarence Campbell.

It was during McCuaig's years as Superintendent a school orchestra was organized and both boys and girls basketball was introduced.

The school was doing well when disaster struck the building at the south edge of town. In 1910 the brick had been improved and added to when on a November evening in 1912 the building was completely destroyed by fire! The building valued at \$25,000 had insurance coverage of \$2,000; however the insurance had been assigned to the outstanding bonds so there was no balance with which to build.

Overwhelming as the situation seemed, Trustee George Ham, Advisory Board, and patrons, began plans for a new and better school. Since it was winter and impossible to build at that time the children attended classes in the local churches and other buildings made available by public spirited people.

But before the new school was finally built a heated debate ran riot during another full term of school. The people in the north wished the school closer to them, those in the south part of the district wished it left on or near the old site, even though it was swampy ground. The issue of the north and south factions was the same - neither wanted their children to have to cross the dangerous railroad tracks!

At last however the differences were settled and the beautiful knoll of ground on the north east side of north

Main Street was chosen, the tract purchased from Caleb Baer, and the present Idaville School was built in the summer of 1914. The first classes were held that fall, and in the spring of 1915 the graduates from the new building were: Johanna (Stuhmer) Blair, Gertrude Temple, Eva (Tedford) Crowell, Ruth Welch, Jake Grassmyer and Val Allen Townsley.

All through the years there have been many organizations in the school, in 1908 a Debating Team was quite popular, 1911 the first school annual, the Idavillian was published, the traditional Senior trips were started in 1917, the following year, 1918, a Latin Club was formed. An Alumni began in 1912 and continued to 1925, since then the meetings have not been regular, though there have been a few. In 1931 the present school paper, the Green I, which is a project of the typing classes was started.

The Musical Department has a long history, the first orchestra being organized during Mr. McCuaig's time. At present there is a School Band, mixed chorus, sextet, and Baton Twirlers, all of which compete in district and state contests. The Band was awarded an Excellent Plaque at the recent District Band, Orchestra and Vocal Association meeting and the Sextet won first place at a district vocal meeting.

As stated earlier, girl's and boy's basketball was introduced by Supt. McCuaig in the early 1900's. The girl's team being as popular for many years as the boy's and played scheduled games until 1931 when it was discontinued.

The local basketball team won the 4-Way Tourney in 1953 - 56 - 57 - 58 and 59. School baseball as well as track and Cross Country teams have been added in more recent years. The baseball team won the County Trophy in 1952-56 and 57.

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Royal Center

Phone 2545

C. M. Lemon

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Idaville, Indiana

The first Sunshine Society was organized in 1934. This group is composed of all high school girls and as a group they have many worthwhile projects during the year.

The Future Farmers of America was organized in 1942 and is still active.

Though the school is small, it has a good history and many brilliant young people have gone forth from the Idaville School. With consolidation talk as strong as it is, our high school may soon become only a memory, but the following can say they were first graders in 1960, preparing for High School, where ever it may be, later on: Paul Tam, Dale Wright, Dennis Wakeland, Archie Gainey, Billy Saltell, Richard Budd, Wayne Berkshire, Laurie Stover, Theresa Whiteman, Cathy Shelton, Jeanne Whiteman, Sharon Budd, Kimberly Todd, Janet Johnson, Linda Tevis, Linda Smith, Vicki Cramer and Pamela Logan.

The proud graduates of 1960 are Carolyn Bonnell, Dale Burget, Darlene Carson, Richard Cosgray, James Fowler, Linda Erb, Judith Friday, Craig Gardiner, Richard Lontz, Mary Marvin, Nancy Mattix, Linda Musall, Judy Meier, Don Shoop, Max Simmons, Marlene Smith, Gary Parks and Janice (Timmons) Marvin.

Richard Lontz was chosen as valedictorian and Linda

Erb as salutatorian. Judith Friday received the Betty Crocker Award for Senior Girls.

Mr. Carl Harmon is principal, Robert Scroggs, trustee and the following men comprise the Advisory board: Leonard Mitchell, Arthur Cosgray and Roy Bridge.

CREDITS

Mrs. Mae (Gorman) Johnson, a former teacher, wrote a very comprehensive history of education in White County, as her thesis for graduation from Butler University. She is hereby given credit for some of the material used in the school story just concluded. One very important feature she brought out that is generally overlooked in writers of school histories was that, while schools of course are the leading forces in education, yet, especially in the earlier days the churches played a prominent part as most ministers were men of advanced scholastic training; also political speakers and lecturers enlarged the mental horizons; there were also literary societies, and as newspapers became in more general circulation they were of great educational value.

IDAVILLE HIGH SCHOOL — 1901-02



First Row: Virgil Barnes, Earl Hardy, Milt Hoagland, Elton Howard, Singer Irelan, Ray Elder, Ellis Baer, Unknown, Lester McMullen.

Second row: Blanch Smith Hardy, Laure Wright, May Cockran, Cancy Coble, Loula Royer, Blanche Gibson, Leo McAllister, Carl Ireland, Rue Hanna, Walter Gadd.

Third row: Prof. U. R. Young, Harley Hanna, Unknown,

Blanche Ireland, Maude Brumbaugh, Bessie Barnes, Bonnie Royer, Edna Woods, May Elder, Ray Hardy, James Royer, Frank McQuaig (Teacher)

Fourth row: Elmer Reiff, Vance Heiny, Jennie Hoagland, Pearl Shafer, Pearl Schorpf, Jennie Downs, Ray Friday, Bertha Sharp, Jessie Vanderplatt, Frank Heiny, Beryl Shafer.

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First row: Ruth Friday, Nancy Irelan, Maude Johnson-augh, Ralph Schock, Josephine Townsley, Virgil Melvin, Helen Mullendore, James Sites, Joe Tam, Unknown, Harry owe, George Gustin, Rudolph Schunberg, William Mc-ully, Fleeta Heiny, Wilda Melvin.
Second row: Helen Reif, Bernice Friday, Bessie Timmons, essie Timmons, Unknown, Fern Schlegelmilch, Belle Ire-

lan, Unknown, Francis Ginn, Frank Baker, Gerald Coch-ran, May Friday.

Third row: John Palmer, Hazel Lowe, Eva Downs, Zora Baker, John Carson, Vera Mullendore, Raymond Sink, Inez Godlove, Stella Benjamin, Dwight Small, Earnest Marvin, Della Callaway teacher.

1914 SEWING CLASS IDAVILLE SCHOOL



Back row: Buneata Dawson, Grace Cornell, Rose Johnson-augh, Mildred Wiend, Mae Johnson, Ina Russow.
Second row: Helen Reiff, Bernice Friday, Besie Timmons,
Bottom row: Helen Leslie, Marie Sites, Ethel McCully.

PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

The Idaville Parent-Teacher Association was organized April 24, 1950 with 32 members and the following officers: Mrs. Gladys (L. A.) McCool as President; Mrs. Muriel Arnold, Vice President; Mrs. Marilyn (Fred) Pritchett, Secretary; and Paul Hirt, Treasurer. The association was formed to promote the welfare of children and youth in home, church and community and to promote better understanding between pupil, parent and teacher.

The local P. T. A. has accomplished and is supporting many worthwhile projects in the school. The first being a hot lunch program for the school, which the members of the P. T. A. financed. They equipped a modern kitchen which they have maintained ever since. The first lunches were prepared and served with Mrs. Inez (Roy) Neier as head cook, in the fall of 1951. Other projects the organization has undertaken and successfully completed are: the purchase and installation of lights for the school grounds, purchasing of a Strip Film Machine for school use, equipping and maintaining the First Aid Room, books for the School Library and the purchase of a piano for the 1st and 2nd grade room.

Over the years the members of the P. T. A. have worked hard to raise the funds to enable them to accomplish the above mentioned projects as well as many other small-

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ones, by holding bake and rummage sales, home talent
ays, suppers and the annual Tractor Pull.

The officers for 1959 and 1960 are: Dale Fowler, presi-
at; Walter Mattix, Vice president; Mrs. Martha Smith,
ecretary; Mrs. Betty Hunt, Treasurer. The membership
s fluctuated over the years and at present is approxi-
tely 60.

SCHOOL MUSIC CLUB

Band Parents formed September 29, 1952 and organi-
d under the name of Band Boosters the following month.
embers were parents and friends of School Band mem-
rs. Dues were set at 50c a year; the money to be used to
upport the School Band in any way needed. The first
icers were: Mrs. Dale (Margaret) Carons, president; Les-
Blair, vice president; and Mrs. Kenneth (Muriel) Ar-
old, secretary and treasurer.

The money raised from suppers, bake sales, tractor
lls and other fund raising events was used to purchase
iforms, instruments and music for the Band. The group
so sponsored the Spring Musicales and presented pins to
aduating Band Members.

On October 25, 1955 the organization changed its name
Idaville Musical Organizations Club to enable them to
clude the chorus in their activities. In January of 1956
e name again changed to: Idaville School Music Club.

In March 1957 the Idaville School Music Club merged
with the P. T. A., the officers of the Club becoming the
Music Committee of the Association and the Clubs' funds
were designated for use of the Music Committee. The new-
ly formed committee were: Mrs. Lester (Johanna) Blair,
Clarence Mehaffee and Mr. Harold Parks, the latter being
the School Music director.

HISTORY OF IDAVILLE NEWSPAPERS

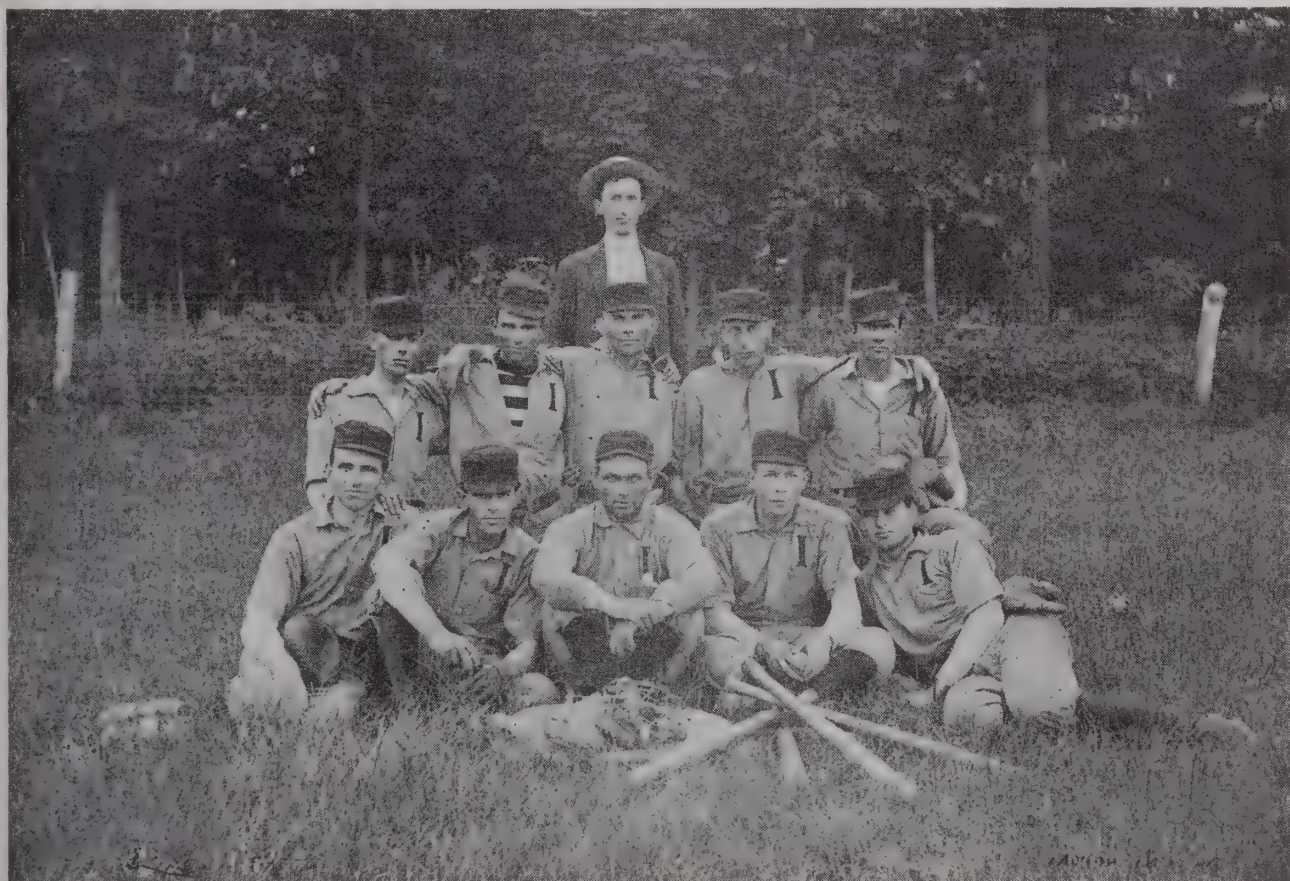
by Charles L. Foster

When Ham E. McCully was publishing the IDAVILLE
OBSERVER, in his issue of October 29, 1901, he reviewed
the history of Idaville papers up to that time. The first
section of this article is based largely on that one as to
early owners and publishers.

The first adventure in journalism in Idaville was in
1884 when George Lucy and Mell Pilling launched the
Idaville Independent. Equipment included an army press,
what ever that was. Lucy soon with-drew. Various young
fellows tried their hands at learning to set type and help
around the office. It is supposed Pilling had had printing
office experience some place; there is no information as to
where he came from to Idaville or when. Milt Friday, old-
est son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Friday, soon tired of
sticking type but Will Small liked it and soon became
foreman, inducing his brother Bert to join the force. These

IDAVILLE BASEBALL TEAM 1908

1533660



First row: Frank McQuaig, Billy Bell, Jake Amick, Gus
Gibson, Everette Thomas. Second row: Monk McCall, Beryl

Shafer, Claude Scott, Leo McAllister, Fred Bishop. Stand-
ing: Marshall Henderson.

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Ph. 486

Rensselaer, Ind.

Clyde Girard, Mgr.

were the twin sons, identical twins, of Rev. Gilbert C. Small, Presbyterian minister.

Sam Young was another young man who helped out while the Small boys were teaching school in the winter, but he did not linger after finding better paying employment.

Pilling was a brilliant but erratic man it seems, and very likely the paper was not proving profitable, so without much notice he abandoned the enterprise. The plant, such as it was, went to Al Good, who perhaps had a mortgage or claim against it.

Good had no ambitions for the printing business and was very glad to sell it to Rev. Small who added more equipment and in June 9th, 1886 the Idaville Observer was born, with Small Brothers (Will and Bert), as publishers, and Gilbert Small as editor.

Thirty people agreed "to take the paper" of which one Theodore J. Davis, actually paid a year in advance. However the list did grow and advertisers were soon using all available space. The paper was six columns wide and most of the ads were run on the first page. Logansport stores were liberal patrons. It was not long until the pages added another column making seven. There were four pages but two were printed by a syndicate that furnished such service to many small papers, called "ready prints" by the

fraternity. The syndicate also furnished a plate service that could be used on the home printing section in case news and ads were lacking to occupy all the spaces. Such were the early days of the Idaville Observer.

After two years Will Small was offered the position of business manager with W. D. Pratt on the Logansport Journal, so withdrew from the firm. Bert Small continued with Fred Pilling, son of Mell Pilling who had started the Independent. Then four months later Bert's ability having been recognized by the Logansport paper to which Will had gone, Bert was offered the City Desk there provided he could take it immediately. This was too good an opportunity to let pass, so to everyone's amazement and regret he announced the suspension of the paper.

But the paper just wouldn't die. The citizens clamored for its continuance and James W. Vandeman stepped into the breach, keeping the paper alive until after six months Wm. H. Heiny took it over. By this time the publication had become well established and Heiny enlarged it to eight pages, four home print, four ready print.

In all these changes Gilbert Small had acted as editorial writer and guide; but after eight years and with two churches to look after, he felt he had done his bit and resigned.

Heiny was quite successful but after three years de-

5TH AND 6TH GRADES 1923-24



First row L to R: Carl Sollars, Lawrence Mull, Raymond Russow, Earl Judy, James Friday, Charles Grant, Eugene Tam. Second row: Edna Powell, Lois Prescott, Agnes Gardiner, Edna Russow, Gladys Geisler, Margaret Sparks, Virginia Hubert, Mildred Guy. Third row: Everette Sheidler, Murel Gates, Edwin Collins, Wilma Cornell, Elsie Boller,

Joy McCall, Hilda Mikesell, Esther Henderson, Inez Lontz. Fourth row: Earl Johnson, John Tevis, Raymond Keller, Mike Irelan, Price McCord, James Scroggs, Virgil Geisler, Dale Carson. Fifth row: Teacher-Edwin Powell, Robert Nickels, Paul Wright, Cecil Guthrie, Francis Royer, Delbert Shafer, Wilbur Collins, Russell Hendryx.



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Idaville, Indiana

ed fire insurance was less strenuous, and Frank Downs
o had been employed about the office became publish-
Miss Mae Montgomery (Mae Barnes) had become an
expert compositress by this time and was the mainstay of
the office in that capacity not only then, but for many
future years.

John L. Moorman of Carroll county had been teaching school including one term of the Idaville upper grades and followed Downs. No files of the paper under Downs and Moorman were kept, which seems regrettable as Moorman especially turned out some very controversial issues. While he liked the Idaville business his eyes soon spotted bigger fields going to Starke county where he made a fortune with the Republican there when most of the swampy country was drained and ditch legal notices filled every issue at good rates. Before leaving Idaville he sold the Observer to Aaron W. McCall, a local man.

McCall, after a year and nine months, turned the paper to Harry B. Sanderson, a step-son of Rev. Gilbert Hall, who had been foreman for Heiny and others. Sand-

WILL SMALL AND BERT SMALL PUBLISHERS AND TWIN SONS OF
REV. GILBERT SMALL EDITOR OF THE IDAVILLE OBSERVER.

erson became publisher January 1st 1900, and greatly improved the paper. He soon got the fever to study law and in less than a year he sold out to Ham E. McCully, another local man. Soon after taking over the paper McCully published the history of Idaville newspapers just related, covering the period from 1884 to Oct. 29, 1901.

LATER HISTORY COMPILED FROM OLD FILES

McCully's later experiences was most hectic for it was in his reign that the great Idaville fire of 1902 hit the town, sweeping away the greater part of the business section, including the Observer office. However he proved equal to the emergency as having saved his forms, which happened to be already made up for printing, that same day he got them to the Monticello Daily office and the issue came out only one day late with a fairly full account of the fire. All the machinery and type fell victim of the fire. McCully, on Saturday after the fire, Wednesday, went to Burnettsville and bought the plant of the defunct Dispatch, moved it the same day to a vacant house in Idaville, (The Aunt Mandy Young property), and never missed an issue. While newspapers are always in a jam due to sickness, lack of help, lack of business, or too much business, yet McCully surely put over some of the most strenuous days and weeks of any Observer publisher up to that date.

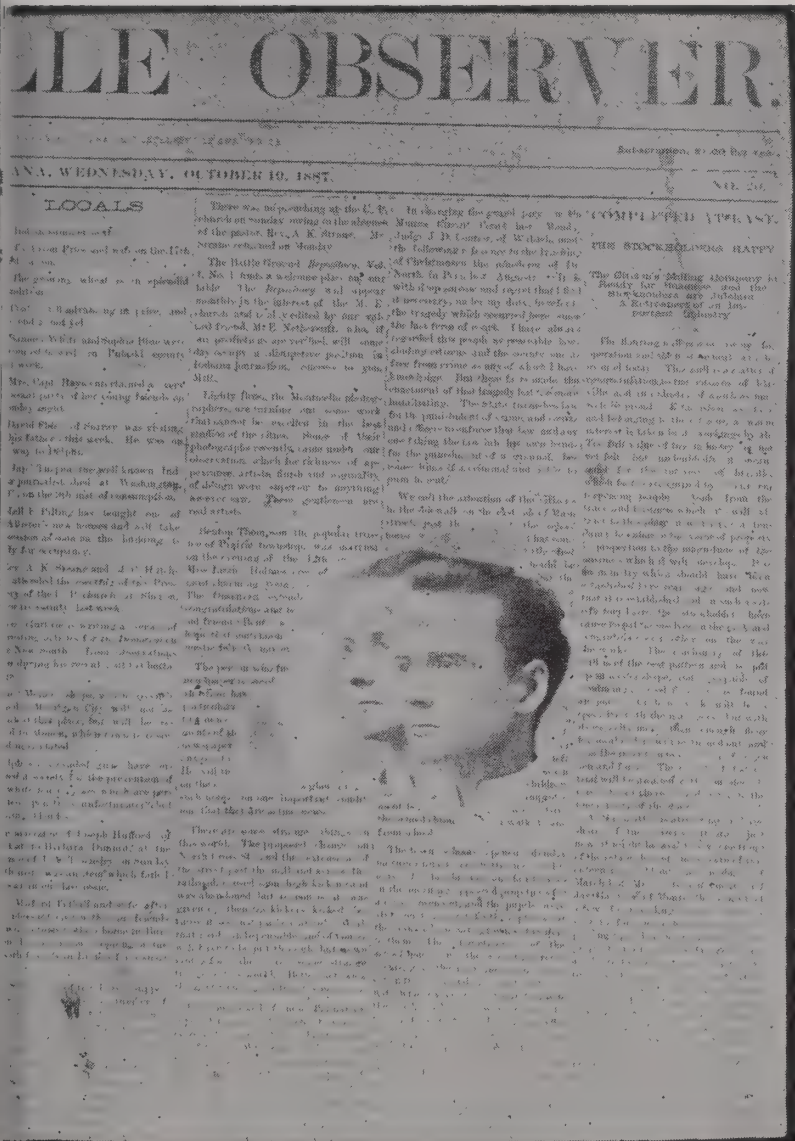
Rheno Isherwood at Delphi had sold his paper there and 1903 found him running the Observer; he commuted back and forth to Delphi, Mae Montgomery carrying the main burden of the office. By 1904 Isherwood had a good offer from W. R. Hearst, who was making newspaper history all over the United States at that time, and he practically abandoned the Observer. On May 2nd, 1904, he accepted an Idaville property - the middle one of what was called the 'Rink' houses plus a few hundred dollars in cash, thereby ushering one Charles Foster into his newspaper career.

Thereafter Foster assumed full charge and after several lean years succeeded in enlarging the office building and adding new equipment making the plant one of the best in the county. With the improvements in time came a good subscription list and a larger demand for advertising often calling for 12 to 16 page editions instead of the customary eight.

The Idaville business field was limited and the paper survived as it always had during its entire life by additional ads from Burnettsville, Monticello, Logansport, Delphi and Lafayette.

A NEWSPAPER COMBINATION

In 1913 the Monticello Daily Journal was for sale and a combination of the Journal, Observer and White County Democrat was consummated, under the firm name of Democrat-Journal-Observer Co. Foster became advertising manager for the company and moved to Monticello, the plants being com-





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Idaville, Ind.

ed and all three papers together with the Reynolds Journal that had been printed in the Observer office were ed from the Democrat office. Foster later assumed management.

A resident representative was kept in Idaville; one Ed Gorman, another Raymond Drewery. The latter a grandson of George E. Mitchell the oldest native a resident of the Idaville community, and it was from grandfather Mitchell's recollections that Raymond te a number of interesting historical articles of which ny have been used in this Centennial Book.

After the DJO Co. was sold in 1920 the new owners continued the Observer since which time Idavill has n without a paper except in 1925 when an effort was de to establish the Idaville Enterprise which was short d.

SOME GENERAL NEWSPAPER COMMENT

During 1910-1915 period White county had 14 news- pers, each with its own plant. But increased costs of or, paper, printing materials and machinery gradually ed one after another publication to suspend. In 1960 re are only three printing offices in the entire county, o being in Monticello, the other at Monon. Like the one- m country school, the small town newspaper is no more.

Local communities have suffered loss of these institutions along with the many home owned and operated stores. Some of the older people wonder if the trends of the times are really progress. In times past Idaville had numerous clothing, grocery and drygoods stores, implement stores, lumber yards, harness shops, blacksmith shops, livery stables, meat markets, drug stores, millinery shops, and doctors. Idaville is still a wonderful community, but many who otherwise would be operating their own businesses or employed in them, now travel to Logansport, Monticello and other places daily, to work. Unless people are vigilant their township government will be the next to go, which would be the most suicidal of all changes.

Idaville of course has not by any means lost all business as new ones have come in to answer the needs of the changing times. Motor sales agencies, garages, service stations, plumbing and electrical shops, beauty parlors, a furniture factory, employing 50 or more people and occupying an entire block, also an auto accessory factory employing from six to ten people have helped to fill the void.

A REVIEW OF IDAVILLE EDITORS

It is interesting to note that most Idaville editors had been school teachers; Wm. H. Heiny, Logan Moorman, By-

3RD AND 4TH GRADES IDAVILLE SCHOOL 1947



op row: David Morgan, Gene Musall, David Mehaffie, Wil- rd Brown, Rondell Harris, William Suitor, Richard Fri- y, Joe Goodnight, Harold Preston. Second row: David dams, Lester Musall, Marjorie Lange, Constance Gallegar, dith Brockman, Marjean Scroggs, Sadie Brown, James

Stackhouse, Donald Scroggs, Marilyn Pritchett (teacher). Bottom row: Judith Goodnight, Patsy Brooks, Stephanie Brockman, Marie Martin, Joan Cox, Georgia Lou Cramer, Carol Stackhouse.

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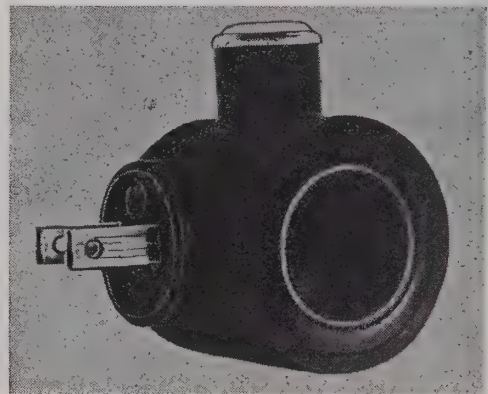


Mr. Stewart Shafer (Bus), a life long resident and oldest business man in Idaville, dating back to 1915. In 1946 he was joined in business by his son-in-law James Scroggs.

SHAFRO PRODUCTS, Inc.

Manufacturers of Put-N-Take Magnetizer and
Demagnetizer. Organized in 1959.

Stewart Shafer
James Scroggs
Neil Rollins



n McCall, Hem E. McCully, Frank Downs, Charles L. Foster, and Raymond Drewery.

Also to note the influence that the newspaper experience had on the future of some of the editors: of the Small brothers who founded the Observer, Bert (Albert G.) in time became an editorial writer on the Indianapolis Star, Will R. was connected with various papers as advertising manager, later traveling over the entire state as a salesman for printing supplies. Logan Moorman continued in newspaper work the rest of his life at Knox. Frank Downs operated a printing plant at Decatur. Henry B. Sanderson after a few years in law returned to various positions with different papers. Foster edited the National Union Farmer for several years, and worked at various times on papers at Bloomington, Rensselaer, Winamac and during World War II was ad compositor in his former Democrat office.

PIONEER ROADS OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP

The Stringtown Road, and the Sand Ridge Road have been mentioned several times, but they were not the only roads in Jackson Township in Pioneer days. In the 1830's and the early 40's there were at least two more of them in the southern half of the township that should be remembered. These early roads were difficult and trying experiences for the early travelers. Their wagons, coaches, and the teams being almost hopelessly mired in the mud,

and the upsets caused by the wheels striking a stump, or large stone. No part of these early roads extended for any distance in a straight line, but wound around through the trees, and along the crest of a moraine so common in this part of the country.

Stringtown Road is easily the most famous of the four, and the only one of them that is in use today. It extended from Farmington, or the Old Town of Burnettsville, in a crescent to where Idaville is now located. The Stringtown Road is much older than the town of Idaville. Andrew Hannah settled on his farm along Stringtown in 1830's or about thirty years before Idaville was founded, and it was a well established road then. Andrew Hannah's father, Robert Hannah Sr., and his three brothers, John, James, and Robert Jr., also settled along this road. Along Stringtown were the Barnes, Gates, Shafer, McGee, McMullen, Townsley, Dale Bishop and the Cullen families.

Modern Stringtown follows the old road from the cemetery in Idaville to the Gates farm. Here the old road did not go east, then south across the creek, and then east along the County Line as it does today. Instead, it ran southeast from the Gates home, past the Shafer Cemetery the McGee, the Robert Hannah, and the James Hannah homes. At the James Hannah home it turned northeast to Farmington.

Another important road of this early period was the North Farmington Road. It was a continuation of the

5TH AND 6TH GRADES IDAVILLE SCHOOL 1929



Top row: Gale Mull, Willie Peters, Charles Mills, Helen Brown, Geneva Keck, Ruth Russow, Rosie Collins, Viola Shafer, Mildred Miller, Hilda Boller, June McCully, Marie Van Meter, Esther Woods, Childs Marvin. Second row: Lucille Mills, Martha Beth Tedford, Virginia Dellinger, Unknown, Norma Fowler, Lucille Hathaway, Isabell Cotner,

Louise Roller, Marjorie Ann Scales, Almadean Gardiner, Lucille Burget. Bottom row: Cecil Nethercutt, Edgar Sollars, Wendell Tam, Kenneth Russow, Glen Geisler, Galen Sparks, Wayne Lontz, John Cornell, Fred Reingardt, Marion Van Meter, Carl Cotner, John Roller (teacher).

THE WHITE COUNTY FARM BUREAU COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Congratulates

THE IDAVILLE COMMUNITY ON ITS 100th ANNIVERSARY

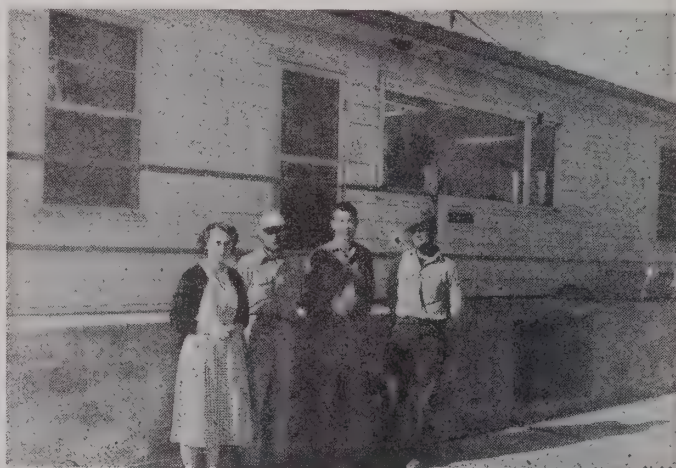
The "Co-op" is proud to have been a part of the Idaville community and to have been able to serve its people for a part of that 100 years. We sincerely hope that the next 100 years will be as progressive as the past 100 years, and that the "Co-op" will be able to have a part in its progress.

JAMES STERRETT
MANAGER OF IDAVILLE BRANCH

— Employees —

Martha Smith, bookkeeper

Ray Deeter and Gerald Berkshire
millhands



SUPPLIES FOR ALL OF THE FARMERS NEEDS

Feed — Seed — Fence — Posts
— Fertilizer, Liquid or Bulk —
Insecticides — Animal Health Products
— Petroleum — Building Supplies —
Livestock Feeding Equipment

BRANCHES AT CHALMERS — REYNOLDS — MONTICELLO

White County Farm Bureau
Cooperative Association, Inc.

ngtown Road.

Still another of these old roads is the 'east and west' road, two miles to the north of Idaville is a cross road, and the corner here was for years known as the Gibson corner, because Nathan C. Gibson and his family lived just east of it and on the high ground just east of the present home of the Johnsons.

The road ran near this home, and continued southeast east through the woods. It came into a clearing at the eastern edge of the Johnson farm. Here George Dunham, father of Cassius M. Dunham, and his sister Mrs. Mathia Marvin, had his log home. This log house was standing sixty years ago. It was on the crest of the ridge, south of the present road.

The road continued east to the Fanny Munday place, now the home of Galen R. Gardiner, and from there it ran east to the Adam Helvis home, now the Louis Houston farm. It then angled southeast to the McClure homestead, now the home of Ben Kyburz. From here it passed the John York farm it ran north and a little east to a small settlement of three houses. The first was the Alex Galbreath home, then Stephen Nutt's cabin, and east a little was to the Theodore J. Davis place, along the home of Cassius and Ruth (Davis) Dunham, now the home of Melvin Miller. Still following the crest of the ridge it ran east to the home of John York. This was the York residence before he moved to his home in Burnettsville.

It must have been near this old home that the road from Farmington joined the road from the west. After the junction the road continued to the northeast, and lost itself in the marshes and unsettled area beyond.

That part of the early Logansport-Monticello Road that lies north and northeast of Idaville has long been called the Sand Ridge Road. Located along the road, and one-quarter mile north of the present town of Idaville was the home of Daniel and Nancy Skinner, later the William Schell Inn, and now the Milton Timmons farm. West of the Skinner home the road crossed the McCononhay farm, now the Joshua D. Foster place (Paul Bridge). Here it turned sharply to the southeast to avoid the swamps that lay to the west.

Going east from the Skinner farm the road angled across the Caleb Baer farm, then crossed the McWilliams farm. It continued east just north of the site of the old town of Castleton, and south of the present home of the Henry Schroeders. It then followed the crest of the ridge southeast to the Cullen Home, later the site of the Sand Ridge School, and now the home of Clyde Crowell. At or near where the Sand Ridge School later stood the Logansport-Monticello Road branched, and the main part angled to the northeast. It crossed the North Farmington Road on the Jephtha York farm, and then east and north near the Joshua D. Tam residence, known later as the Beswick Island farm, now the home of Virgil Meyers and family. From here it went east over the Ginger Hill, and after any crooks and turns came to Logansport.

We have already traced this road to the west to where it passed the Joshua D. Foster farm, and then turned to the southeast to avoid the swamps. It came to the high ground where the cemetery is located west of town, and on State Road 24. Here it was joined by the Stringtown

Road, and continued to the west, passed the Burn's homestead. The Burn's home was near the present John I. Shafer home, and was the only house between the settlement on Stringtown and Norway. From Norway the road followed the west bank of the river to Monticello.

The river was wide and shallow at Norway, and except in wet weather was easily forded, also the river bed here was rock.

At first a ferry carried travelers across the river at Monticello but a toll bridge was soon built, and the Burns family operated the ferry and the bridge. William Burns, the school teacher, and father of Mary (Burns) Horine collected the toll. One house, that of a Mr. Roberts, was east of the river where East Monticello is now located.

When iron ore was discovered in the low land north and northwest of the Theodore J. Davis farm some enterprising individuals got the idea of hauling this ore to the Wabash-Erie Canal and from there float it to the smelters at Fort Wayne and Lafayette. The ore was on the top of the ground, or near the surface, and could be picked up and loaded on wagons drawn by oxen. William Henry York who was born in this vicinity Jan. 27, 1843 has many times told of seeing these loaded wagons pass his father's home.

The road from the ore bed came on to the high ground near the Davis place, and the ore was usually taken east to the Farmington Road, and south to the Canal, but when the ground was frozen, or in dry weather, a short cut ran south from the Davis place, and entered a large tract of timber about one quarter mile south of the present road. After winding through the timber it angled to the south east and met the main road north of Farmington.

In conclusion I wish to call to your attention the number of these pioneer homes that were left standing back in the fields when the land was drained, and all roads were located on the Section and Half-section lines.

MODERN ROADS

The first of our modern day roads through our township was called the, Corn Belt Route. This route was marked only by a picture of an ear of corn tacked to telephone poles. The Corn Belt Route later became State Road No. 7. This Road coming from east Monticello followed our present US 24 to the Harry Haskell farm here it turned south a short distance, then east to the present road running north and south along the George Schock residence. After joining this road a little north of George Schock's it continued into Idaville passed Wm. Erb's crossed the railroad south of the Wayne Lontz Garage turned east at the first street, continued through town. Followed the old road to Burnettsville.

FIRST ELECTIONS

The first election held in the township, and it must be remembered the township was then quite large, encompassing not only the present Jackson and Lincoln townships but parts and all of several others, was held in the house of Daniel Dale November 7, 1834. Voters of that time could vote anywhere in their home county so the following list could include names of men from other districts: Jonathon Shull, Ephriam Million, Lewis Shull, James Courtney, Robert Hannah, Ezekiel S. Wiley, Joseph Dale, Eliab Fobes,

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National Bank

of Monticello

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Under Federal Supervision

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congratulate Idaville on the occasion of its
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

We are Proud to be a Neighbor —
and to Participate in the Growth and
Development of this fine Community —



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Complete Auctioneering Service
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Monticello, JU 3-3602

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& T. V. Service**

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George Gibson, Hugh Courtney, John Gibson, Joseph Barnes, John Morris, Joseph Winegarner, Allen Barnes, George Hornbeck, William Wiley, Aaron Hicks, John Hannah, John Smith, John Lowery, William Gibson, Stephen Hill, Robert P. Gibson, William Price, John D. Linnage, William R. Dale, and William James.

Of the 28 votes cast the Democratic electors received and Whig electors only two.

At the April election in 1837, held in the same house the following new names appeared: Dennis Pringer, Enos Stewart, William W. Mitchell, Solomon McCully, Madison Reeves, Lewis J. Dale and Jephtha York. In the August 1838 election more new names appeared; Thomas McLaughlin, Andrew J. Hannah, Silas Gitt, Alexander Hornbeck, John A. Billingsley, Samuel Smith, John Street and James Mitchell.

At one of the early elections all the votes were Democratic but one, Andrew Hannah had voted the Whig ticket and tho his fellow voters tried to convince him he should change his vote he stood firm on his convictions, showing he had principles and the courage to stand up for them.

The early ballot box was usually a hat covered with a handkerchief.

The township remained a Democratic stronghold, one that Old Andy Jackson would have been proud to have named for him, until the early 1900's.

Our present voting place for Lincoln township is in the local Booster Club Room.

TELEPHONES

As early as 1880 it is known home made contraptions around town were in use consisting of tin cans connected with strings or light wires; while crude they could be used over a short distance, and at that saved many steps for folks who needed to communicate often with each other.

The first telephone in Idaville was installed in August

1886 by a man from Logansport for John W. Shafer connecting his place of business with his home. At this time Mr. Shafer operated a General Store. By 1890 there were a few more of this home to business combination. In 1890 a pay phone was available at the Friday Grocery. This was from a line going west from Logansport..

In 1900 a switch board was installed by the Monticello Telephone Company. This was located in a building that stood where Shafer Electric is now located. This building was moved to the north, and used for various businesses for several years. Later it was used as a residence, and in 1927 it was torn down. This board was operated first by May Elder, the next operators were: Stella McCall, Bertha Nicholas and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Pritchett. Due to lack of patrons this board was discontinued in 1910.

The Idaville Company began in a small way but by 1904 there was enough interest that the Idaville Co-operative Telephone Company was officially incorporated. The Company underwent many a troubled time in its career; the rates charged were very reasonable, in fact too reasonable to maintain the lines in proper condition. In time the consumers realized this and the trouble was overcome. The first switchboard was located in back of the Williams Bank. This is the present site of the Joe Tully building. Jennie Stewart was the first operator. In 1906 Bertha Ginn became the operator, and at this time it was moved to a small building just south of the present Friday Grocery. On May 15, 1907 Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Pritchett assumed the duties and served until 1918. At this time the board was moved to the Milt Friday residence. Mr. Friday passed away in 1927, and for 2 years the board was operated by Mrs. Friday. In 1929 the board was moved to the first house north of the Presbyterian Church where it was operated until June of 1959. At this time it was discontinued, and our present dial system was installed. The first operator here was Mr. and Mrs. William Keck. The Keck's operated the board until 1945. At this time Mr. and Virgil Leslie assumed the duties until 1952. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Neier were the operators until it was discontinued.



MAIN STREET, IDAVILLE, INDIANA 1910



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Phone JU 3-5540

Spraying & Disinfecting of all Buildings

Also - Crop and Livestock Spraying

GOOD FRIENDLY SERVICE

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MOBILGAS — MOBILOIL — MOBILHEAT

Famous Products For Farm & Home

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For Prompt Dependable Service

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JU 3-7715

MONTICELLO, IND.

Special Credit (Mobil)

Credit Terms

Terms For Farmers Available

The Idaville Cooperative Telephone Company was sold to the Carroll County Telephone Company on November 1, 1939. In the fall of 1958 a conversion to the dial system was started. An exchange building was erected on the lot where the telephone board had been located the last 30 years. In June of 1959 the work was completed and the dial system was in use. Our prefix is WHitehall 3.



EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET BEFORE THE FIRE OF 1902

THE BIG FIRE AT IDAVILLE IN APRIL 1902

Condensed from the OBSERVER'S account April 23rd.

The main business section of Idaville was wiped out by a fire that broke out about four o'clock Wednesday morning and raged for two hours. Early estimates place the loss at \$35,000 with only about \$12,000 insurance.

All business houses on both sides of the block of Main street south of the railroad were destroyed, some goods were saved. The exact origin of the fire is uncertain but is generally supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp left burning in the bank building. A high wind soon began igniting the structures across on the east side of the street.

Without any fire fighting equipment the hastily formed bucket brigade made a valiant fight but could do little. Yet by hard work the Friday and Small buildings in the second block south were saved; also the large frame building east of the Reed-Wilburn building was protected by wet carpets on the roof and west side; had that building caught beyond control the entire east section of homes of the village would likely have been consumed.

Owners of the properties and stock of goods, with the probable damage and amounts of insurance carried were listed as follows:

Patrick Hays, depot building, loss \$500, no insurance;
Mrs. Nannie Bennett, grocery stock, loss \$300, no insurance;
W. A. Barnes, restaurant and barber shop, loss \$1200, \$800 insurance;
J. M. Townsley, bank building, loss \$1000, no insurance;
J. F. Royer, hotel fixtures, loss \$600, \$200 insurance;
Andrew Irelan, store building, \$3500, no insurance;
Irelan Bros., general merchandise, \$6000, no insurance;
W. A. Bryan, drug stock, \$4000, \$1500 insurance;
A. L. Read, hardware and implements, loss \$200, \$1200 insurance;

James Wilburn, two-story brick, loss \$5000, \$2000 insurance;

A. Schopf, butcher shop and stock, \$600, no insurance;
Sam Royer, post office building, loss \$600, \$250 insurance;
James Carson, post office fixtures, loss \$300, \$75 insurance;

Johnnie Shafer, building and stock, loss \$1200, \$550 insurance;

Henry Irelan, building, loss \$1500, no insurance;
Bert Warden, grocery stock, \$2500, loss, \$600 insurance;
Ham E. McCully, Observer office, \$700 loss, \$400 insurance;
Joseph Henderson, 3 small buildings, loss \$500, \$200 insurance;

George Vanaman, building, loss \$450, \$300 insurance;
Robt. F. Jones, blacksmithshop, loss \$300, \$200 insurance;
James Wilburn, town hall scenery etc. loss \$300, no insurance.

W. F. Baker, real estate office, loss \$100, no insurance;
Miss Lillie Spoon, dressmaking shop, loss \$75 no insurance.

Description in detail of such a disaster to a town the size of Idaville was beyond the ability of the Observer Editor to portray, as his office was ruined, and loss of the forms were ready to print that day. He seems to have succeeded in saving the ready print sheets and the made up forms but little else; he then took what he had to the Daily Journal office at Monticello where he was given kindly aid by Fred Clark, the Journal publisher, so the paper came out only one day late. This was a feat in country newspaper management seldom equalled.

While the blow was a most stunning one yet there was cause to be thankful no one was killed or seriously injured. For the first few hours after the fire subsided, some were so discouraged that they felt it useless to try to carry on.

But the fighting spirit that had built the town over its past 40 years soon asserted itself. Such buildings as could be obtained were rented, such goods as had been saved were installed, new goods and fixtures ordered, and while all realized there were many hard years ahead, the town was determined to march on.

ONLY ONE WEEK LATER

Idaville Observer April 30

By the time the OBSERVER came out the next week the situation had improved, that is, the town was on its way back. Those more fortunate in escaping loss showed a most neighborly attitude in assisting the less fortunate in every way possible.

J. M. Townsley was continuing the bank business in a corner of the Friday store; the bank safe's contents had not been damaged.

Irelan Brothers had taken refuge in a new barn on the rear of Claude Irelan's residence, selling off all old stuff below cost.

J. F. Royer was conducting his hotel in the old hotel building that had been idle for some time.

W. A. (Brimo) Barnes secured the George Scott residence close in and was restocking his restaurant and barber shop.

The Station Agent was holding forth in the office of

Compliments of

JOHN BIGLER & SON, INC.

Phone TA 6-2145

SAWMILL

Idaville, Indiana

Compliments of

Glenn R. Slenker

Monticello, Indiana

Compliments of

Childs Marvin

and

Dave Collins

PLUMBING and HEATING
CARPENTERING

Idaville, Indiana

Phone WH 3-3845

Phone WH 3-3031

Henderson.

Mrs. Bennett did not resume her grocery but took employment with Friday Bros. Grocery.

W. A. Bryan was re-opening his drug store in the residence east of the Friday Store.

A. L. Read was operating his hardware business in the Felker room on the north side of town.

The Post Office was given space in one corner of the McAllister dry goods store, said to be exactly the same location where it began when the town began.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

For the first 50 years in Idaville every home owner had a container filled with water and buckets available. The first fire bell was obtained from the Covenant Church. Until this time alarms were sounded by people running the streets yelling and beating on any objects to warn the people.

In 1910 when the first Community Volunteer Fire Department was organized, the Moral, Literary and Physical Improvement Society donated 20 feet off the north end lot 45. The blocks for the building was donated by Milt Friday. The labor for erecting the building was donated by George Schock. This building served until 1959. After the completion of this building in 1910 a fire cart was purchased. The first cart was equipped with 2 tanks, a hose, and ladders for buckets and ladders. The tanks contained water, in the top was the soda and acid. A crank on top was turned to burst the acid bottle, this and the soda created a pressure. These 3 ingredients were mixed by a tank on the side of the tank.

The first mechanical vehicle was purchased in 1927, thus ending the era of the bucket brigade. This was a Model T truck. The same 2 tanks that were used on the cart was mounted to the truck chassis. Our second fire truck was purchased in 1939. It was a Chevrolet, and 2 additional tanks were added. The acid and soda mixture was also used in these tanks.



IDAVILLE FIRE TRUCK PURCHASED JULY 1, 1959

Our present fire truck, a GMC was purchased in 1959. A 1000 gallon storage tank was mounted on this chassis, with pump for refill. Pressure pump, hoses with newest type nozzles, aluminum ladders, lights, and other equipment added to make this a fire truck we can all be proud of. This truck is housed in the new addition to the Jonalia Plant. Due to insurance a new fire house must be obtained.

For many, many years John Small served as Fire Chief and after John retired George Davidson served a few years. Our present Fire Chief is George Friday.

ELECTRICITY

As far back as 1836 the Tippecanoe River was doing its share toward making men's burdens lighter. Mills were in operation, water wheels were working in Pulaski, Norway, and Monticello. Grist mills were scattered along the river. It is doubtful, however, if these fine old settlers ever dreamed that this beautiful stream within our bounds should play such an important part in the lives of so many people in the years to come.

At Norway on the present site of the Norway Dam stood an old wooden dam. The power was used to operate an enterprising woolen mill. A dam at Tioge furnished power for a paper mill. An enterprising industry was carried on at a four foot dam on the site of the little dam recently blown out. This was located just north of Washington Street bridge entering Monticello.

It was from this little dam Idaville received its electricity in 1920. During this year a group of Burnettsville citizens organized a twenty-five thousand dollar company and built lines from the little dam to Burnettsville. Idaville, by special agreement, tapped the lines and received the service. This enterprise was very profitable to the stock holders. After they sold their property to the Interstate in 1922; for each one hundred dollar share a stockholder had, he received a hundred forty-two dollars and meantime had received six percent interest on all money invested.

The Mansfield Construction Company was given the contract for building the Norway Dam in 1921. Two years later, October 1, 1923, the dam was completed and in operation, generating 9000 horse power. The entire output of current was sold to the Interstate Public Service Company. The officers were at that time located in Kentland, in 1921 they were moved to Monticello.

The L. E. Mayers Construction Company of Chicago took the contract to build the Oakdale Dam, which also took two years, being completed December 1, 1925. This plant generated 15,000 horse power.

In 1931, the Interstate Public Service Company was bought by Northern Indiana Public Service Company, and has served our town ever since.

Haygood Bros. Shell Service

FIRESTONE TIRES
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COMPLETE LUBRICATION



Phone JU 3-7971

Monticello, Indiana

Congratulations To

IDAVILLE

On Their 100th Anniversary

SIXBEYS, Inc.

ONE STOP SERVICE

Monticello, Ind.

Congratulations

IDAVILLE

On Your 100th Anniversary

STATE AND SAVINGS BANK

Monticello, Indiana

Member Federal Reserve System

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

and

BEST WISHES

to

IDAVILLE

M. B. Store

Monticello, Indiana

David Weinberg, Owner

REMC was brought here in March 1940. This Company services are for the rural communities. REA was founded 1935. REMC is 20 years old this year in White County.

DOCTORS IN IDAVILLE

Dr. Wh. G. Gutherie, 1861 to 1882; Dr. Jones, 1866-67; Dr. Black; Dr. R. B. Palmer; Dr. Wm. Wright 1886; Dr. Asher, 1888; Dr. J. H. Reed, Dr. Pryor, Dr. John W. McAllister, 1880 thru 1890's; Dr. W. W. Wilkerson, 1890-1925; Dr. Hattie L. Wilkerson, 1898-1930; Dr. C. W. Reiff, 1903-1946.

Dr. William Gutherie, was the first physician to settle in Idaville, arriving on horseback from Rockfield, Indiana early in 1861. He brought his clothing, medical equipment and six year old motherless son with him. He had chosen Idaville because it was a Presbyterian community. Dr. Gutherie practiced medicine in Idaville until 1870 when he moved to Monticello for two years. He then returned to Idaville and spent another ten years ministering to the people of the community after which he moved to Indianapolis where he lived until his death.

Dr. McAllister came to Idaville in 1874 and was one of our early druggist. When he became interested in medicine he attended lecture sessions and classes at the Indiana Medical College. In the late 1870's and early 1880's.

Dr. W. W. and Dr. Hattie L. Wilkerson were a husband and wife team of doctors and Dr. Hattie was the first woman doctor in White county. They graduated from the Physio-medical College in Marion, Indiana in 1898 and spent two years practicing in Monticello before settling in Idaville. Dr. W. W. Wilkerson took care of the office patients while his wife, Dr. Hattie took care of the home bound ones. Dr. W. W. passed away in 1925 and Dr. Hattie continued until the year of 1930 when she sold her home and office on south Main St. to live with her children, first with a son in Washington D.C. and then with her daughter in Drivits, Wisc., where she passed away at the age of 97 in 1957.

Dr. Christian Wenrick Reiff was the son of John and Mary Reiff and was born south of Burnettsville, April 21, 1876. He received his high school education at Bringham, Indiana and attended college at Mt. Morris, Illinois, then graduated from Medical college in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1901.

He married Nancy F. Eikenberry in May, 1901 and established his first office in Frankfort, Indiana, moving to Idaville in 1903 where he followed his medical profession until his retirement, due to ill health, in mid 1940's. Dr. Reiff passed away August 23, 1949. Dr. Reiff probably delivered more babies in this and surrounding communities than any other one doctor ever practicing here.

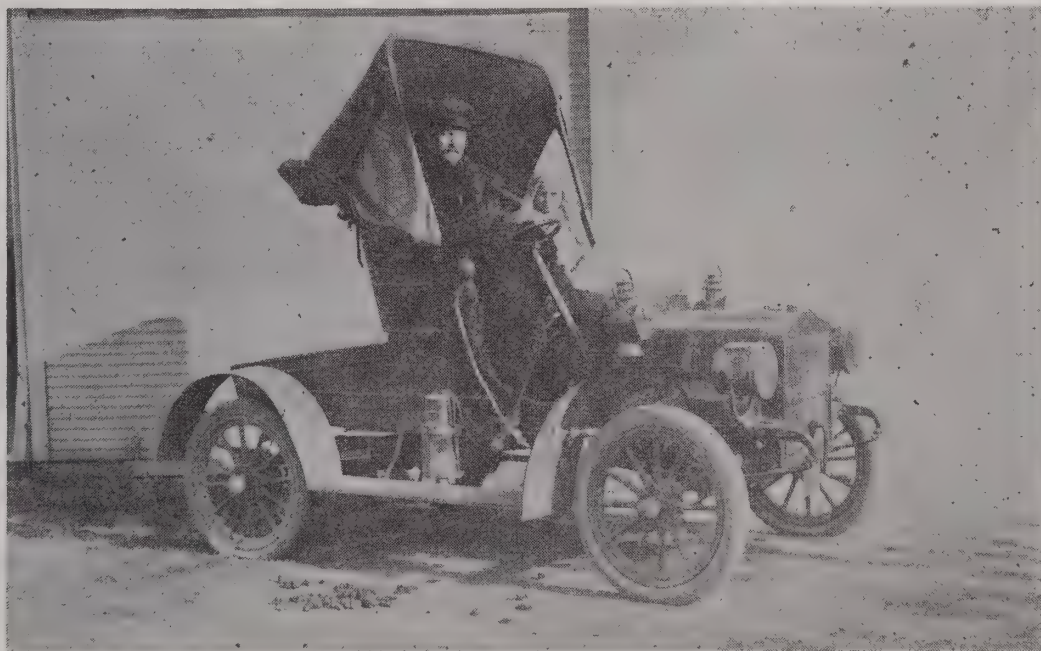
Dr. and Mrs. Reiff had one daughter, Mrs. Helen (Reiff) Million (wife of Fred Million) now living in Bloomington, Indiana, with whom the doctor's widow now resides. The Reiffs also have two grandsons, one of them following in the footsteps of his grandfather, Dr. Rodney Million of Indianapolis, the other Bruce Million, living in Austin, Texas.

DENTIST

In the June 1st edition of the Idaville Observer in 1888 it is noted that a Dr. Barkley, Dentist, spent each Wednesday and Thursday at the Baer Hotel for the convenience of the local people. His ad was as follows: Upper & Lower Set of Teeth — \$12.00; Gold Filling per Cavity—\$1.50 to \$3.00; Prepared Bone Filling—\$1.00; Cleaning—\$.50; Extracting per Tooth on Plate—\$.25.

DISTILLERY & SALOONS

As this is a complete history, "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," must be told. Therefore the bad, as well as the good, that which is discreditable as well as that which is creditable, must be recorded. Be it recorded, therefore, that about the year 1840, a man named Samuel Smith started a small distillery about one mile southwest of where the town of Idaville is now situated.



DR. C. W. REIFF AND DAUGHTER HELEN IN 1910 MAXWELL

Alma Marvin Gift Shop

Pottery Gifts & Flowers

Idaville, Indiana

Phone WH 3-3620

Compliments of

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Burnettsville, Ind.

Haines Standard Service

Burnettsville, Ind.

Phone TA 2673

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Bill's D-X Service

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Phone TA 6-2581

A. O. TOWNSLEY

LUMBER & COAL

Burnettsville, Ind.

Phone TA 6802

WOOD POULTRY

Burnettsville, Ind.

Poultry Buying - Dressing

Phone TA 6-2001

Compliments of

Marietta's Beauty Shop

Burnettsville, Ind.

Phone TA 6-2924

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PURE FLAME BOTTLE GAS

Burnettsville, Ind.

Phone TA 2421

Richard "Dick" McElroy

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He continued the business there up to the time of his death, which occurred about the year 1850. He bought a bushel of corn once in a while, and, when he could do so, distilled his whiskies for corn. As before stated, it was but a small affair, as may be readily inferred from the fact that all "goods" that he manufactured were disposed of in the neighborhood. As his distillery was located near the south line of the county, and as the citizens of Jackson Township were noted for their temperance proclivities, it is highly probable that the larger portion of his beverages, if any, were sold to persons residing in Carroll County. Of course, the people of Jackson had to have a little "to make a neggar," a small quantity for "bitters, to keep off the ague, you know," a mere modicum "to make liniment," and come to keep about the house for snake-bites and other emergencies."

Jackson Township was noted through out the County for their temperance proclivities. Therefore very few saloons ever started in Idaville and none ever lasted, but short time.

SALOONS

John 'Jack' Kelly, in about 1875, who ran a blacksmith shop approximately where the Mrs. Mae Rothrock property now is, opened a saloon in the same building and it was a rough and tough place. In 1877 a man who worked as a bartender for Kelly died from the result of a beating and Kelly was tried for murder. Although he denied the charge and the beaten man had not accused Kelly he was sentenced to nine years in State Prison. When his appeal was granted and a new trial was held he was then sentenced to 18 years for homicide.

Other saloons were operated by D. Watts and a Mr. Conn in 1886 but in 1887 C. T. Kitsmiller, who came here from Lake Cicott was denied a license. He then opened up a saloon just out side of town but was forced to close the legal business in 1888. Later taverns were owned and operated by W. F. Baker in 1895 and Elmer Cotner in 1934. It is known a Quarts Shop was at one time located in the

house now rented by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Voss.

WEAVING

Mrs. Martha Sibbitt did a great deal of custom weaving in Idaville. Her work was of the finest quality. Many can remember her and her work. She lived the first house south of the First Church of God. Her daughter is Mrs. George Schrock. Mrs. Tull Marvin (deceased) was another daughter of Mrs. Sibbitt.

Mrs. Sibbitt bought her first carpet loom about the year of 1893. Her first loom was a large hand made loom and was made of heavy timbers very crude and very difficult to use. The carpet chain or warp came in skeins and had to be put on spools. For this she had a spooling wheel, similar to a spinning wheel. The first one was very slow and was operated by a foot pedal.

People cut and sewed their own carpet rags. They were cut about one half inch wide and sewed together, and all colors mixed, these were made into balls. Everyone bought their own carpet chain or warp. The warp came on cardboard spools, one half pound to the spool. It came in different colors, black, white, red, yellow, green and brown. There was no extra charge for a stripe in the warp rugs. A stripe in the rag rugs was two and one-half cents more on the yard. She received ten cents a yard for what was called hit and miss carpet, and twelve and one half cents for a stripe in the rugs.

Mrs. Sibbitt used that loom for about three years. The next loom was called a patent loom. This was made by the Eureka Carpet Loom Company. This was much smaller, and easier to use. The rags had to be wound on shuttles. The warp was put through shuttles that crossed the warp and the shuttles. These were crossed by hand.

Mrs. Sibbitt could weave about ten yards of hit and miss carpet in a day and seven or eight yards of striped carpet or about one dollar a day. This was not counting the work of putting the warp on the loom. This was considered a very good wage for man or woman at that time.

There were very few factory made rugs at this time, most people used rag carpets. As factory made carpets become more reasonable in price, Mrs. Sibbitt made only throw or scatter rugs and charged by the rug according to the size. Mrs. Sibbitt sold her loom in 1929 to Bert Ireland. He was the son of Jont Ireland.

GENERAL and GROCERY STORES

In the first few years of life in Idaville there were several grocery and general merchandise stores in operation. Due to the fact the early settlers were great traders it is almost impossible to list all of them or their locations. Some were in business more than once, either independantly or in partnership. It is a known fact, Alexander Rodgers built the first business building; first building north of railroad on east side of Main St., and now owned by the Jerry Chapins. Mr. Rodgers therefore was the first to operate a general merchandising store in Idaville. Others to fol-



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Fred Friday, Melva Friday, Bernice Friday, Milton Friday, Tom Melvin

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service since 1937

ANDREW IRELAN GROCERY
Southwest Corner of Main and South Railroad



lou Gibson, Celesta Scowden, Victoria Irelan, Bert Irelan, Dr. Pryor, Owen Davis, Andrew Irelan, Unknown, Dan Bird, Theodore Davis, Frank Godlove, Unknown, Unknown. Sitting: Unknown, Andy Irelan, Claude Irelan, Singer Irelan, on bicycle.

low were: Gus Pearson; Wm. Corder; Robert Gates Sr.; Barnes & McCully; Hall; Barnes and Son; Davis & Carson; Capt. Snyder; J. G. Timmons; William Mitchell; George W. Friday Sr.; R. W. Anderson; Henry Bennett; J. W. Shafer; Coats; Al Good; Love & Baker; Gallaway & Armstrong; McCorkle; McCaffery; J. W. McAllister; John Lux; Andrew Irelan; Granstaff; Bert Warden;

Frank Royer; Milt Friday; Fred Friday; Ray Friday; Bert Irelan and Claude Irelan; M. D. Read; Clayton Heiny Dub & Gladys McCool; Mrs. Mary (Mikesell) Webster; Clifford Ogle with Chas. Burns Sr. as manager; John and Leone Friday; and Floyd Lontz.

The fire of 1902 burned the stores of the Irelan Brothers, Bert Warden and Bennetts. The first two resumed business.

Of all these merchants only two remain in 1960. They are Friday Grocery, owned by John and Leone Friday, assisted by George Friday. The Friday store has been in the same location since 1873 when George Friday Sr., was a partner with Wm. Davis and has been strictly Friday's store since 1882 when Mr. George Friday Jr. bought the Davis interest.

The Lontz Store is operated by Floyd, his wife Naomi and their sons Dick and Tom and was purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Ogle in 1945.

IDAVILLE STOCK YARD

One of the busiest places in the community for many years after the railroad went thru Idaville was the Stock Yard.

The railroad built pens and loading shoot south of the east end of old North Rail Road St.; just east of the present Farm Bureau Co-op office; to encourage the shipment of live stock from Idaville.

More stock was shipped from Idaville Stock Yard than from many of the larger towns on the rail way.

McCORKEL BLACKSMITH SHOP



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3rd Mr. McCorkel, 4th Thee Davis, 5th George Friday Sr.

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Agricultural Lime

Delphi, Indiana

Buyers would purchase live stock from farmers and hold them until they had enough to fill a cattle car. Hogs, sheep, horses and cattle were driven from all parts of the district to Idaville for shipment.

Among the buyers and shippers were Phil Ammick, on Williams, Wilbur Timmons, Elmer Reiff, George Tam, Alva Hunt, Tom Melvin, Cully Coble and Fred Reinhardt. Most of these men were in partnership with one or more of the others at different times.

The Godlove brothers, Emory and Frank, were the biggest shippers of privately owned stock, shipping several car loads yearly to the city markets. After trucking became so popular for moving live stock the local yards were used very little and after standing idle for many years were finally torn down.

LIVERY STABLES

Livery Stables were businesses that kept horses for day, and also for hire. Some of our livery stables sold feed.

One of the first livery stables was at the present site of the Ed. Schlegelmilch garage. Harve Elder, Capt. Hays, William Crumbaker and William Mikesell were among the operators.

In 1891 Aaron Price had the livery stable located on the alley back of the First Church of God.

The first Idaville School, a two story frame building was moved to the present location of the Lontz Grocery. This was converted into a livery stable by A. L. Merman and Al Breeding. This was in 1898. Elijah Boller was the next operator. This building was destroyed by fire in 1922.

After the fire in 1902 Andrew Irelan built a livery stable south of the railroad on West Main. Mr. Phelps enlarged his factory on this lot. Andrew Irelan was the first

operator followed by Wm. Mikesell, Wm. Nicholas, Alva Hunt, Milt Tam, and Galen Gardiner. At this time the livery stock was sold, and converted to automobiles. Charles Timmons and then Mike Pine were its last operators.

BLACKSMITH

Samuel Royer Sr., could easily have been the earliest blacksmith but if so he was quickly followed by James Vandeman, William McCorkle, Robert Jones, Pat Ritter, Charles Felker, Sylvester McFarland, Charles Boetneur, Arthur Renwick, "Curly" Rush, Nethercutt and our modern version of a smithy Deloss Spangler who is a welder and metal worker.

BARBERS

At one time there were 8 barbers employed in 4 shops. We were unable to find names of those who barbered before 1880. However, we are sure there were many.

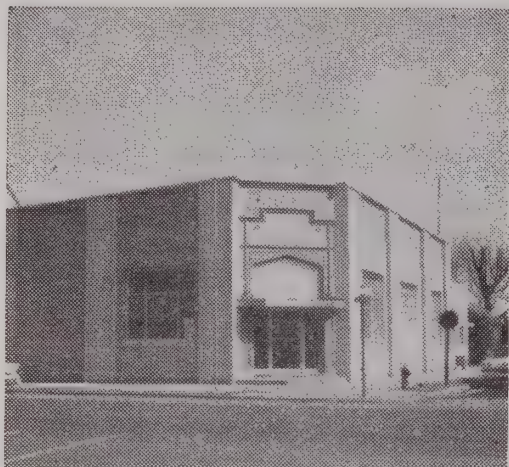
Just who the first barber of record was we are not sure, we do know, W. A. (Brimo) Barnes and John W. Shafer were the first two in 1882. Then came, J. W. Straight 1886, Ed. Depheimer 1888, W. B. Odell 1888. Will Schlegelmilch 1888, Charles Baer 1888, Will Marsh 1889, Elias Nicholas 1889, John Schlegelmilch 1890, Oscar Warden 1912, Oat Read 1912, Clifford Shafer 1912, Walter Gibson 1914, Lewis Sparks 1914, James Reed 1915, Mr. and Mrs. Sommers and Percy Sommers 1916, Mrs. Sommers was the only woman barber ever to practice this trade in Idaville. Orville Shesler 1922, Charles Cox 1930, Keith Raderstorf 1958 and James Marvin 1959.

At present we have 2 barbers. Orb Shesler is located on South Main Street. This is the same location as one of the first Barber Shops in Idaville started by John D. Shafer nearly 80 years ago. James Marvin our newest Barber,



LIVERY STABLE BUILT IN 1902

First Building on west side of south Main. Part of present site of Jonalia Furniture. L to R: Fred Timmons, Robert Bunker, Bessie and Jessie Timmons and Charles Timmons.



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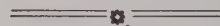
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Indiana

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**We Wish You Another Century Of
Good Luck.**



COMPLIMENTS OF

**CASS COUNTY
Farm Bureau Co-Op**

Royal Center, Ind.

Phone 2555

as his shop on the north west corner of North Main and Highway 24. This building also houses the Corner Hut restaurant. The "old timers" know it as the, "Old McCully building."

BAKERIES

Among the early bakeries were ones owned and operated by Peter Hastings, Reddy Sparks and Robert Bunger. In 1933, Frank J. Henry (deceased) ran a bakery in the Chapin block, the building having since been torn down. This seems to have been a favorite spot for the business or it is the location of the early bakeries also.

Melvin Carpenter bought the Henry bakery equipment in 1935 and for a short time operated a small bakery in the garage building of his home on the north side of So. Rail Road St. where Mr. and Mrs. Dudley and family now reside. Mr. Carpenter later moved to Monticello.

PIONEER THRESHING

Long before the invention of mechanical threshing, small grain had to be separated from the mother stalk. Our ingenious ancestors, as usual were equal to that task, as they were with others.

Perhaps the first method used was 'FLAILING'. The flail being an instrument looking something like a pitchfork with hinged tines. The cut grain would be placed on a large sheet of material of some sort, flailed until the grains were shelled off the straw. The straw was laid aside and on the first windy day the family would take the cloth and holding the corners would toss the grain into the air, letting the wind separate the wheat from the chaff.

Later when a hard solid strip of ground was available grain would be tramped out by driving horses over it to loosen the grains from the wrapping. Even later some of the well to do farmers with large barns with wooden floors would place the grain on the floor and on cold or wet days either flail or tramp the grains from the straw.

After awhile a 'sort' of separator was invented where the straw was run thru' fast moving cylinders with teeth that really tore things up, that is the teeth fairly well knocked the kernels off the straw. Horses, going around

and around, turned the wheels which were belted to the separator.

Just when the 'windmill' came into being is not known exactly. This was not the water pumping windmill, but a large box contrivance about the size of a parlor organ, which was turned by man power. The large rotating fan, powered in this way, swept out the dust, chaffy grains, etc., and sent the grain over a screen that let the little shrunken gernels fall thru while the choice ones were sent down to the front and bottom and rolled out on the floor or a canvas.

These early operations took patience and persistence so the mechanized threshing machines were received with great approval.

THRESHING RINGS

After the invention of the threshing machine, farmers raising small grain joined together and formed a "Threshing Ring" and jointly hired a 'rig and crew', paying according to the bushels threshed on their land.

All the men and boys of the 'ring' followed the rig from farm to farm furnishing teams, wagons and labor in exchange for the work done for them by their neighbors. The women and girls helped the farm wife prepare and serve the bounteous meals required to feed hard working men.

In the early days the threshing crews would cover many miles and would have to be from home for several weeks at a time; travel being difficult they would sleep in the barns on the farms they were working on.

In mid-summer when the wheat, oats and other small grain had ripened, it was cut, bound in sheafs and shocked in the fields where it stood until threshing time. Then it was hauled to the machine on flat bedded wagons, the machines having been placed where the farmer wished his straw stacks to be. One of the early separators as they were called then, was owned by J. D. Foster, tho he hired a crew and did not work on the machine himself. The crew consisted of engineer, water hauler and chore boy combined, and two separator men. The engine, separator and water tanks all had to be pulled from farm to farm by horses and if the roads were sandy, or bad otherwise, it took two teams to each of three peices of equipment. The engineers job was to keep up the pressure required to run the separator where one man fed the sheaves carefully into the mouth of the machine, after a boy on each side had cut the bands so the straw would go through evenly and not tear things to pieces, the other man kept watch to see that everything was running as it should. This type of outfit was soon replaced by the traction engine which moved on its own power and hauled the rest of the equipment. As the separators improved blowers were added so that the straw could be stacked more evenly.

Among the later owners of threshing rigs working in this area were: George Huffman, the Shaffer Brothers, Ed, Bert and Jude; Charles Johnsonbaugh Sr.; Charles Girard; Ed Music; Ike and Marion Swartzell; The Thompson Brothers; Ben Cramer and Wilbur Cramer. Ben Cramer who had owned threshing equipment in Illinois bought a rig here in 1920 and the Thompson Brothers ran it for one year after which Mr. Cramer moved here and took over the work.



BARBER SHOP

East Side of north Main - Present site Shell Station
James Reed, John W. Shafer, William Sheidler

FARMALL TRACTORS

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THE COMPLIMENTS OF

Harrison Funeral Home

ROYAL CENTER

KEWANNA

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— — MONUMENTS — —

He was still in business at the time of his death in 1942 when his son Wilbur continued in his place until the completion of the 1944 harvest.

When the combine came into general use the old threshing rigs became obsolete and another 'Old Way of Life' was lost to progress.

SAW MILLS

There were several saw mills in the vicinity of Idaville in the 1870's and for twenty or more years after, due to the vast amount of timber in and around Lincoln Township.

In 1882 W. E. Myers placed a portable mill on the Davis Commons, (south part of town, east of Main St.) which was powered by two steam thresher engines, one ten horse power and the other eight horse power. With that mill he could cut six to eight thousand board feet a day.

There was also a large saw mill south of town as well as two smaller ones north. All these mills hauled their products to Idaville, making it the largest shipping point for lumber, firewood, railway ties and fence posts on the Effner Division.

The sections west of here were settling fast and lumber in all forms was badly needed. No doubt there are still a few cedar posts in use that were shipped from here many years ago.

As late as the 1900's the old Strauser mill building was still standing at the east end of old North Rail Road St. and was the meeting place for the men to swap stories and play checkers or cards.

SORGHUM & CIDER MILLS

In September of 1886 Dan McCall bought the molasses mill belong to Joe Henderson and the following year moved it across the road north to land now owned by Marcellas McCall.

One of the several cider mills or presses was located one fourth mile south west of town and operated by a man named Frank Young.

TILE MILL

For many years the Idaville Tile Factory, one mile west of town was one of the most successful business ventures in the community. It was always privately owned and operated.

Martin Shinn was the founder, starting the business in July 1886. At one time he had a partner named Harshbarger; John G. Timmons at one time owned the factory as did Thomas Owens of Chalmers who was in partnership for awhile with a Mr. Emge. Following Owen's death Mike Pine, who had a tile mill at Chalmers operated the local factory very successfully. Claude Townsley, (deceased) who later moved to Chalmers was the last to operate the Idaville Tile Factory. This factory had served to fill an important place in the community for many years; it not only employed eight or ten people during the summer

TILE MILL



months, but it afforded a convenient source of supply to nearby land owners. Many thousand miles of underground drainage is still in service in the Idaville radius, thru' tile made at the IDAVILLE TILE FACTORY. In 1895 a Brick and Tile Manufacturing Co., operated by Redding and Horne is listed, but not their location.

CITIZENS MILL

In 1887 several farmers and business men financed the building of the Citizens Mill, a flouring mill which was built on the south side of North Rail Road St., east of the present Schlegelmilch Garage.

For a time the mill did a flourishing business, using all local wheat and having to import grain from other communities to fill their orders, which included several car-loads destined for shipping to England.

The Citizens Mill closed after several years of changing hands. Charles Zook (deceased 1950) was the last miller. Geo. W. Friday Sr. bought the building and converted it to an elevator.

ELEVATORS

Probably the first elevator in Idaville was owned by Andrew Irelan in the late 1860's and was located where the present Farm Bureau Co-op Elevator now stands.

At approximately the same time a large warehouse for grain was built, probably by John G. Timmons on ground leased from the railroad, north of the track, but on the south side of the road across from the Lontz Garage, in the west part of town. George W. Friday Sr., father of



Walter Russow, Leonard Mitchell & Walter Albin

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Glen's Barber Shop

Glen & Keith
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Ray Friday, used the warehouse for some time, but as there was no machinery of any kind in the building the grain had to be hauled and dumped by hand. Mr. Friday, leased more ground just west of the warehouse and in the mid 70's built an elevator, fully mechanized with the equipment of that time.

By the late 1880's or early 90's the Citizens Mill had gone out of business and Mr. Friday bought the building. He moved the machinery from the west elevator to the mill building, then moved his first elevator to the new property and used it as a storage bin.

Early in the 1900's Loughrey Brothers of Monticello bought the Irelan Elevator and in 1905 built the building still used by Farm Bureau Co-op.

Mr. Friday sold his elevator to Wm. Brooker in 1907 and in 1910 Brooker sold to Loughrey Bros. Walter Albin managed the Loughrey concern from 1918 until his retirement in 1943. After the elder Loughrey Bros. death the company was re-named Loughrey Grain Co., Inc. In 1949 a four man corporation, with Chris Baylor of Galveston, Indiana as president, bought the elevator and again the name changed, to Idaville Grain and Feed Co., Harold Shanklin, Cicero, Indiana was brought in as manager.

The White County Farm Bureau Co-op Ass's., Inc. purchased the Idaville Grain and Feed Co. in May 1953, and have since extensively remodeled the interior and exterior of the premises by installing new sheller, new grinder, an additional mixer, also high speed dump and elevator legs, replacing line shaft drive to individual motors on each elevator leg, etc. On the exterior a new cob storage bin was constructed, a new modern office and scale were constructed in 1956 and in 1959 a bulk fertilizer storage of pole type construction was completed.

The present manager of the Idaville Farm Bureau Elevator is James Sterrett with Gerald Berkshire and Raymond Deeter working in the mill and Mrs. Martha Smith in the office.

CREAMERIES

The first butter making business in the community was in 1898 in a building in the west part of town, west of the present Lontz Garage and approximately where the Eugene Kauman property is now. The creamery was one of the co-operative affairs, promoted by outside equipment salesmen and financed by local people. The business lasted only a short time.

The IDAVILLE CREAMERY CO., comprised of 40 some stockholders was organized in June 1911. The local people invested \$7000 for land, land improvement, building and machinery.

Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Reiff sold one fourth acre to the company on which to build, the site being on the east side of the road south of the Church of God.

This venture also lasted only a short time, for when stockholders started a financial investigation the manager disappeared with what funds were on hand, causing the shareholders to lose their entire investment.

The creamery building was torn down about 1935 and the property was sold to Edwin Godlove (deceased) and

his wife Virginia in 1947. Mr. Godlove built a large warehouse on the foundation of the original creamery.

In later years there were several Cream Stations, where cream was bought and tested and sold to large cream companies. Among the operators of these stations where poultry was also bought and sold were: Roy Keever, Ed Downs, Miss Myrtle Gibson, a Mr. Lindsey, Mrs. Grace Mikesell and daughter Hazel 'Cramer', and Alfred and Jennie Gibson.

HOTELS

When travel was slow and overnight lay overs were a common thing the Hotel business was a flourishing one in Idaville. Sometime as many as three would be in operation at one time. The following hotel keepers are remembered: Ben Baer, Capt. Hayes, Sidenbender, Mrs. Duncn, Mrs. Pilling, Aaron Price, Dr. McAllister, J. F. Royer and John W. Shafer and wife ran a rooming house. Some of the location for the hotels were where what is known as the Small Corner, the Irelan Corner or Jonalea Industries corner, before the fire of 1902; The Shafer Electric Building was built by McAllister for a Hotel, a large house which stood just west of the present Idaville Feed Mill was also used as a hotel and the Price Hotel, which catered to traveling men, was in the house now owned by J. E. Smith, on So. Main street. The Shafer Rooming House was in their home on the present highway 24, which is now owned by the Cramer family.

LUMBER AND COAL YARDS

J. W. Shull was an early owner of a lumber and coal yard. Other who followed in the business were: Marshall Henderson, C. M. F. (Crowell, Mitchell and Foust), 1940 to 1943 and the Brown Coal Yard which later moved to Monticello and became City Coal Yard.

RESTAURANTS

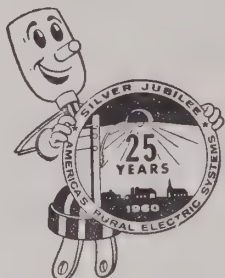
The Restaurants in Idaville are not old, old establishments. In the early days, the only places to serve meals were the Rooming Houses, and Hotels. However, since the 1920's there has been many Restaurants, and perhaps many names of owners have been unintentionally omitted



IDAVILLE LUNCH ROOM

Present site small building north of Shafer Electric
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Ruby & Clem Foster

here.

Some of these places of business were operated on the east side of Main Street, south of the railroad. A cafe was operated in the first building north of the "Old Hotel Building," or Shafer Electric this building has been removed. Another popular place for Restaurants was the LOOF building presently owned by Crowell and Mitchell. At present a restaurant operated by Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Leslie is located at the Standard Station on US 24. Also, at present Dale Carson's operate the Corner Hut. Located in the "Old McCully Building", on the north west corner of Main and US 24. Following is the list of Restaurant owners in Idaville: Brimo Barnes-1887, Peter Hastings-1888, Jennie Hall-1891, Clara Reed-1891, James Cornell-1893, T. M. Personette-1893, Will Galberth, George Tam, Joe Craig, Oscar Johnson, Ishmel Fry-1921, Galen Gardiner, Merle Reed, Burbe Hendryx-1925, Mack Sparks, Clyde Crowell-1926, Wm. Suiter-1927, Albin & Shafer-1929, Bowman Mike-sell, J. L. Chapin-1934, George Friday, Fred Saylor, Noah Johnson, John Fry-1935, James Scroggs-1942, Blanche Shesler-1943, Mrs. Wood-1943, Ima Davidson-1943, Urshal Johns, Guthrie & Sellers-1944, Guthrie & Baer-1945, Let Baer-1945, Francis Royer-1953, VanNatta & Sellers-1950, VanNatta & Collins-1951, Virgil Leslie-1953, Scroggs & Davidson-1956, Belle Wilburn-1958, Dale Carson-1957.

BANKS

The first bank in Idaville was the J. M. Townsley Bank in 1898. The capital for this bank was furnished by Mr. Parker of Remington.

Soon after 1907 this bank was dissolved and a group of Idaville citizens founded the Bank of Idaville. At this time Mr. Townsley secured a position at the Bank of Galveston. In 1920 the Bank of Idaville, became the State Bank of Idaville.

Mr. Milt Timmons was first a cashier in the Townsley Bank, and continued with the other banks, retiring in 1929. Mr. Preston Carson was the next cashier. Miss Luella Wright was an employee for many years. Mr. David Scroggs served as president many years. The bank closed in 1931.

In 1903 a bank was started at the present site of the Joe Tully building. This was organized by Mr. Alonzo Williams. This bank later merged with the Bank of Idaville.

SKATING RINK

A skating rink was built on the west side of north Main St. in approximately 1880. The venture was financed by local people with the help of an outside promoter. Though the fee was small compared to today's rate few young people of the 1880's could afford such luxury.

In the late 1880's Dr. J. W. McAllister bought the building and for a short time continued the rink but in a short time he dismantled the building and rebuilt it into three home, these are now known as the properties of Paul Hirt, Fred Tam and the late Estella Lontz.

SEAMTRESSES & MILLINERS

Tho Idaville was never known as a fashion center the ladies of the communities have always liked to look their best and from the beginning there have been many ladies to 'sew the fine seams and trim the bonnets' for those who could not do their own. These have included Miss Emma Pinkerton, Mrs. Eva Campbell, a Mrs. Hastings, Miss Anna Delzell, Miss Lily Spoon, Mrs. Nina (Vanderplatt) McCall, Mrs. Gertrude (Barnes) Townsley, Mrs. F. A. Henderson, Miss Margaret (Mag) McCully, Mrs. Dott (Tedford) Read, Mrs. Pearl (Shafer) Timmons, Mrs. Mae Rothrock, Mrs. Ida Pritchett and Mrs. Wilma Wright.

Several of the early seamstresses had dress and hat



BANK OF IDAVILLE

William Keck, David A. Scroggs, Milt Timmons, Thad Irelan, Person to right and children unknown.

For nearly half a century, electric service has contributed
to the growth and progress of Idaville.

Through the years, the standards of service
have been continually improved.

Northern Indiana Public Service Company

is proud of the part it has played in the
development of Idaville.

The Angler's

FISH - CHICKEN - STEAK

LOBSTER - SHRIMP

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CENTENNIAL

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H. S. TEMPLETON

Monticello, Indiana

shops in the business district and took in apprentices to teach the trade to. Mrs. Rothrock, Mrs. Pritchett and Mrs. Wright have worked on many of the Centennial dresses for local ladies.

AG. IMPLEMENTS & HARDWARE STORES

Since nearly all those selling hardware also sold some type of agriculture equipment, if no more than a horse collar it was a little hard to separate these businesses; Wils Gardiner, who sold so many implements the company hired him to travel for them; Henry Heiny, Al Good, A. L. Read, and Matt Barnes were all listed in old records as being agriculture implement dealers; E. Bennett, J. C. Hutchinson & Co.; J. W. Gardner, James & John Small, J. G. Timmons, A. L. Read, Godlove & Keever, (Henry Godlove & Roy Keever); Ira Dawson, George W. Friday Sr., and Shafer and Scroggs, (Stewart 'Bus' Shafer and James Scroggs) all dealt in hardware at some time during these past 100 years; Shafer and Scroggs being the only ones in business for the past several years.

SHOES AND BOOTS

Tho shoes and boots were sold at the early general merchandise stores George Thomas, Dillon Marsh and B. P. Mikesell also sold such items. Patrick Hayes was known



Center of Picture is Boney Mikesell

as not only a repair man of foot wear but a maker of well fitted boots. Later cobblers that did only repair work were George Keever, Tom Stober, Bruce Tedford, Alfred Gibson and B. P. Mikesell.

HARNESS SHOPS

Horses being the only mode of travel for a good many years, harness shops were a thriving business. The following are known to have sold harness: John Hamill, Capt. Patrick Hayes, a Mr. Gruell, Bert Benjamin, Roy Keever and Henry Godlove in partnership and B. P. Mikesell is believed to be about the last of these dealers, tho probably some harness was sold at the Small Hardware store later.

REAL ESTATE DEALERS

The earliest real estate dealer listed was J. D. Timmons in 1849. From then until the 1900's there seems to have been little interest in that business.

There was a big real estate boom in 1910-11 and 12. Wiley F. Baker, traveled to Illinois where he interested many families, including the Russows, Stuhmers, Geislars and Shrievers, to name a few to come to this vicinity to inspect the lush farmland. Most bought land and settled



A BAKER REAL ESTATE CARAVAN

McAllister Hotel Building present site of Shafer Electric



Alex Renwick, Unknown, John Pettit, Ira Dawson

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here.

Besides Mr. Baker there were Mr. Coble, Al Godlove and Jay Timmons who dealt in Real Estate.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

S. D. McCully was the first undertaker and funeral director in Idaville, his place of business being in a building where the Carson Corner Hut now stands (N. W. corner of Main and High Way 24). He was followed by his son J. H. McCully, who later moved to one of the rooms on the east side of Main St., south of the railroad. In 1902 a Mr. Thompson bought the business from J. H. McCully but in a short time sold back to him.

L. E. Miller bought Mr. McCully out in February 1920 and remained in business until his death after which his sons Ralph and Fred, both licensed embalmers, continued and established the first and only funeral home in Idaville in the residence now owned by the Merle Reingardt family, (first house west of Carson's Corner Hut on Highway 24) They discontinued the Idaville Funeral Home in 1957, moving to Monticello where they already had a large Funeral Home.

J. H. McCully and L. E. Miller also sold furniture.

WAGON MAKERS, CARPENTERS & CABINET MAKERS

Due to the early, rapid growth of Idaville there were many carpenters, wagon makers and cabinet makers in the vicinity. Most of the early carpenters combined the three skills, tho' some were individualist. The following list includes the names of men of the three related trades: Samuel Royer, cabinet maker; S. D. McCully, cabinet maker; Dan Snyder, wagon maker; David Snyder, wagon maker; Samuel Wilson, who had a wagon factory in 1876 on the property now owned by Merrill Davidson on So. Main; Marshall Phillips; Wm. Vanderplatt; James Armstrong; John L. Shafer; Marion & Heiney; Robert Minthorn; Delancy Marvin; Dan Hastings; Tom Stober; Tull Marvin; Charles Marvin, Paul Marvin; Lloyd Marvin; Robert Pritchett; Lonnie Moore; William Royer, Russell Marvin; and George Schock. Only four of these men do carpentry work now, they are Charles Marvin, Lloyd Marvin, Russell Marvin and George Schock.

ICE HOUSE

Hastings and Swayzee opened an Ice House in January 1888.

ATTORNEYS

Four attorneys, W. H. Timmons, J. W. Vanderman, Wm. Guthrie and Hug B. Logan, had offices here in the 1880's.

JEWELERS

The only two Jewelry stores and repair shops were ever located in Idaville they played an important part of the towns' business. These were owned by Henry Johnson-baugh and J. W. Shafer.

CEMENT BLOCK

Milt Friday at one time made cement for building purposes. The old fire house, garage on the George Friday property and several house foundations were constructed of these blocks.

FEED MILLS, STORES & HATCHERY

The earliest feed mill recorded in Idaville was owned by J. D. Foster and was located on the Davis Commons, (east side of Main, south part of town) He sold to Isaac Carnahan in 1887 and the following year G. C. Hanna and a Mr. Keever bought the business.

The next mention of the feed mill is not until the late 1890's, after the failure of the first creamery. This mill was in the old creamery building in the west part of town and was operated by Frank Scroggs.

Ed Downs ran a feed store for some time in town then there were several years the only milling or dealing in feed was at the elevators.

In 1934 Ursi Pittenger, (deceased, 1951) started a hatchery on the east side of Main St. in what is now the Booster Club Rooms. With the cooperation of chicken raisers in and about Idaville, Mr. Pittenger developed a fine strain of layers, and hatched several thousand chicks a year. So many chicks were shipped from the local post office during those years that the office was raised from fourth class to it's present third class status.

In conjunction with the hatchery Mr. Pittenger also sold poultry supplies and feed. There was such a demand for ground feed that he rented the old Sparks and Schlegelmilch Garage on South Rail Road St. and installed milling machinery in 1936. A year or two later Harold 'Hap' Hayward, now of Monticello purchased the feed mill business. Mr. Pittenger continued the hatchery until the spring of 1940 when due to ill health he closed the concern out.

Mr. Hayward sold the feed mill business to Merle Grogshy in 1939, and he in turn sold to Mr. and Mrs. George Davidson late in 1940.

The Davidsons also purchased the ground and building from Sparks and Schlegelmilch and in 1954 contracted a new metal building just east of the old frame one. Mr. Davidson passed away before the move was completed and his wife Ima continued operating the business with Reed Crowell as manager.

Mr. Crowell supervised the installation of the machinery in the new building and remained as manager until Mrs. Davidson sold in 1957 to Waldo Lewis, present owner and operator of the Idaville Feed Mill.

BUTCHER SHOPS

Butcher shops seemed to have followed the trend of many of the businesses and changed hands many times but the following are known to have run such shops in the town: Fisher and Swayzee, W. E. Nicholas, Ike Patton, Charles Conway, Will Sparks, Henry McWilliams, Hatha-way and Galbreth, Henry Irelan, Burt Brown, Pete Hastings, Abe Schopf, Ed Clark, John Alma, Glen Rogers, Mr. Roberts, Cliff VanMeter, Merle VanMeter and Fred Scroggs

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Jim Marvin	Walter Guteman
Phone Idaville	Phone Monon
WH 3-3580	CL 3-3411

and son Jim.

DRUG STORES

This has always been a health conscious community and from the 1870's on for many years a fully equipped drug store with pharmacist was a part of the towns business. At times there would be more than one druggist in the town. The following owners of stores and the years we place with them: J. W. McAllister, 1874 and on; Samuel Wilson and son Joseph, 1879; J. M. Townsley, 1882 to 88; Joe Henderson, 1890; W. A. Bryan late 1890's; J. A. Carson, 1891; Frank Imeas, approximately 1900; Ray McCord, 1905; L. E. Miller, 1923 and after his death his daughter Miss Gertrude Miller ran the business; Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Davidson in partnership with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scroggs and at present Mr. and Mrs. Dale Carson and daughter Darlene. There has been no druggist since 1923, Mr. McCord being the last pharmacist. Since then only patent medicines, notions and the like have been handled with the soda fountain being the biggest attraction.

TIN SHOPS

James Small purchased the Sidenbender Hotel Corner (so. west corner of Main and So. Railroad St.) in June 1889 and remodeled the hotel into a dwelling and built a tin shop facing east on Main St. Later his brother John took over the tinning business and James ran the Hardware Store on the front of the lot.

In the 1890's Lawrence 'Lon' Vanderplatt, joined John Small as a tinner and when John followed his brother into the hardware business Mr. Vanderplatt carried on alone until he sold to Ross Prescott in 1909. The latter remained in the business until the mid 1920's.

There was no tin shop in Idaville from then until 1934 when Ralph Schock opened a shop on the east side of Main St., where he plied his trade until 1937. The tinning trade of today is done by our plumbers Shafer & Scroggs and Charles Lemon.

PAINTERS & DECORATORS

Much credit is due these men in their profession. They have all played an important role in the growth of Idaville.



SCHORPF BUTCHER SHOP
Mr. and Mrs. Abe Schorpf

The painting and decorating of our homes, and farm buildings all make a better community.

For many, many years painting the interior of homes was unheard of. Wallpaper in many bold colors and prints were used. Large flowers and fruit seemed the most predominate. Then came a calcimine paint used for interiors, but this was never to satisfactory. In 1930 a water paint was introduced that proved fairly successful. It did adhere to the wallpaper, but it was not washable. A few years later a rubber base or latex paint was introduced, which was washable, and had little or no odor. This is perhaps the most popular paint used today, although many tint their plaster, and some use an oil base paint. Many companies feature wallpaper with cloth to match, which is used for draperies, and chair covers. This is very popular.

Please, we surely don't want to leave the impression with you of 1960 that we do not have such modern materials as; wallboard, plasterboard, tiles, and many types of wood paneling.

To our knowledge George Kinsey was the first to perform these services. Then came Charles Sparks, William Gibson, Frank Scroggs, Fred Scroggs, William Gustin, Gus Gibson, William Royer, William Keck, Vint Mikesell, Orin Haygood and Al Todd. Perhaps there were more, if so, we wish to thank all of you, for helping to make all of us, proud of Idaville.

PIANO TEACHERS

Mr. Clayton Heiny started teaching piano in 1920. Clayton also taught violin and ukulele. Many very nice recitals have been presented by Clayton over the past forty years. Mr. and Mrs. Heiny reside on their farm north of Idaville, in Cass Township. Clayton has several students at this time.

Miss Ruth Friday began teaching piano in 1920. After her marriage to Harry Hatton, Ruth discontinued teaching.

Miss Mamie Bryan started teaching piano in 1920. In 1923 a recital was given, with eleven pupils taking part. After her marriage to R. L. Hawkinson, Mamie discontinued teaching. Mamie is deceased.

GARAGES

In many instances the garages and car sales were closely associated. There are some exceptions. Due to the scarcity of cars in the early 1900's our town did not maintain many garages. However, for those who did have cars there was mechanical trouble in abundance. If a drive of a few miles was made without even tire trouble it was one great day. There were a few local men who understood the intricacies of the new machines.

In early 1915 John Gibson had the first garage in our town. This was just a few feet east, and north of the present site of C. & M. Pontiac Sales.

In the fall of 1915, Stewart Shafer then 19 years old started the second garage. At this time his father, John Shafer built an addition to the east of his building, and the building to the north was used. This was back of the present site of Orb Shesler's Barber Shop. In 1916 Mr. Shafer sold half interest to Walter Albin, after 1 year Mr. Al-

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Picnic Parties Solicited

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oin sold back his interest to become manager of the Laughrey Bros. Mill. It was in 1915 that Leonard Mitchell began his career as a mechanic for Mr. Shafer. They were one of the first in White County to build batteries. This was quite an interesting operation in those days. Gasoline at that time was drawn from a 60 gallon tank with faucet. One gallon at a time was poured into the car. The price was 10c per gallon.

The next men to venture into the garage business were Milt and Mac Sparks. They started the business in the building vacated by John Gibson. After a short time Mac sold his interest to Ed Schlegelmilch, this was on July 1, 1919. In 1920 they moved their business to the livery barn, now the site of Floyd Lontz Grocery. In 1921 they purchased the Town Hall, which stood one lot west of the Feed Mill now owned by Waldo Lewis. This building was formally the Presbyterian Church that stood at the south end of Main street. In 1904 a group of citizens who called themselves the, Moral, Literary and Physical Improvement Association, purchased this structure for the purpose of having a town hall. In 1929 Sparks and Schlegelmilch built their present building, along the highway. Milt retired in 1947 to his farm north of town, where he still lives. Ed is still in the garage business, and in his 41st year.

In 1921 Mitchell Shoop and Mike Zoesack started a garage in the building vacated by Sparks and Schlegelmilch. When the livery stable burned in 1922, all of their equipment was destroyed.

In 1924 Mr. Shafer built a new garage on what was then State road No. 7, Mr. Shafer continued alone in business until 1927 when he sold half interest to Clyde Crowell. In 1928 Mr. Shafer sold his interest to Mr. Crowell, and in 1929 Mr. Crowell sold to Harry Foust.

In 1930 Crowell, Mitchell and Foust became partners in the trucking business. At that time a great deal of coal was hauled from the mines in southern Indiana. Mr. Foust sold his interest to C. & M. in 1946, and this business is still carried on the connection with the Pontiac Sales & Service.

In the spring of 1950 Mr. Foust sold his garage equipment to Wayne Lontz, and Clyde Girard. After one year Clyde sold his interest to Wayne. Mr. Foust retained the appliance and parts business until his retirement in August, 1959. At this time the parts business was taken over by Mr. Lontz, and the Appliance business dropped. Mr. Lontz also does wrecker service, and welding.

In 1948 when Crowell and Mitchell built their new building for Pontiac Sales a service department was added. They service all make cars.

Another new structure to our town is the Elmer Taylor Garage. This garage is located on US 24 just west of town. Mr. Taylor has lived in our community a number of years, and worked as a mechanic in Monticello. In 1959 the building was completed, and he has been doing business there ever since.

We have listed all the owners of these different garages, and regret we are unable due to lack of space, to name all their good mechanics.

TOWN PUMP

One of the oldest landmarks in Idaville is the town pump. No one knows exactly when it was first put there. It is believed members of the IOOF Lodge were the donors of this landmark. This building was erected in 1882, and some of the early pictures of this building also show the pump. New pumps, repairs and paint has been added by good citizens through these many years.

TANK WAGONS

A Standard Oil Bulk Plant was built at the west end of town along the railroad in 1919. A Mr. Dewey was the first driver. Mr. Clifford Shafer bought the wagon in 1922, and continued in this business 23 years, and retired in 1945. Mr. A. L. (Roy) Preston then purchased the tank wagon, and after 5 years sold to Mr. Cecil Marnitz. Since 1950 Cecil has served this community faithfully. Wayne Anderson who resides on a farm north of town is the driver of the Farm Bureau Tank Wagon. There are other tank wagons serving our community, but none are in residence.

RECREATION PARLORS

For many years Jude Shafer operated his business where the post office is now located. Later Jude purchased the first building to the south. Jude sold his business and building to Joe Tully. Joe operated this business for a few years. At the present time Joe is employed elsewhere, and the shop is closed.

DANCE PAVILIONS

Included in the recreation places should be the dance pavilions owned and operated by Elmer Cotner in the early 1930's. He first used the, Tawn Hall, later known as Sparks & Schlegelmilch Garage on South Railroad Street, but later built a Pavilion on Highway 24 at the west edge of town. One of the musicians who played for the dancing, both round and square, was the now famous Carl Cotner, a son of the proprietor. Carl, after moving from Idaville formed the group known as the Cass County Boys and for several years they have been part of the Gene Autry troupe. Other musicians who played almost regularly for some time were Isabel Cotner, piano; and Marlin Gardiner, drums; other instruments were added to the group from time to time.

FILLING STATIONS

The first Filling Station was built in Idaville by Stewart Shafer in 1928. Although prior to this there were a few gasoline pumps in town. Mr. Shafer had in connection with his garage the first gasoline pump it was a 1 gallon throw with a 500 gallon underground tank, in 1917. The price was 15c per gallon (no tax).

Soon the Friday Grocery, Irelan Grocery and Small Hardware added pumps. Late in the 20's pumps were added to the Mikesell Lunch Room. The two garages also sold gasoline.

Mr. Shafer leased his first station in May of 1928 to Mr. Harry Foust in connection with the garage. In 1933 the station was leased to William Royer, and after 12 years,

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in 1945 Ray Stroud became the operator. In 1946 Ralph VanNatta started as operator, and has continued ever since. However, in 1950 he had as a partner Ray Sellers, and in 1951 Hugh Collins. Since 1953 Ralph has operated the station, with the help of one employee. Standard Oil has always been sold at this station.

In the fall of 1928 Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Heiny purchased the North east corner of North Main and Highway 24. This corner was owned by Joe Suiter. After the Livery Stable burned Mr. Suiter bought a house that stood in the east end of town and moved it to this corner. Mr. and Mrs. Heiny built a drive and canopy. Pumps were installed and Shell gasoline was sold. The added groceries in 1935.

This station was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Ogle in 1939. Later this business was leased to Vint Mikesell. After a time Mr. and Mrs. Ogle again became it owners.

In 1945 this business was purchased by Floyd Lontz the present owner. Phillips 66 gasoline is sold.

In Sept. 1934 Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Chapin purchased the lots on which some of the oldest building in town stood. The Capt. Hayes residence and all buildings north in that block. A Filling Station was built on the corner. City Service gasoline was sold. In 1954 the present station was built.

In 1957 the business was leased by Roy and Harold (Bud) Preston. Shell gasoline is sold.

There are two garages selling gasoline at present. Texaco at the Ed Schlegelmilch Garage Standard gasoline at the Wayne Lontz Garage.

CAR SALES & SERVICE

The first auto seen in Idaville so far as any mention was made in the paper was in July of 1900; it was driven in by a salesman, and the innovation drew a large crowd of observers where it was parked while the owner was making his calls.

James Small bought the first car, an Oldsmobile in 1905, and was soon followed by Capt. Pat Hayes; these were two of the most conservative men in town and the fact that they had decided that the car was the coming vehicle for travel made quite an impression on others.

The first car sales was operated by John Gibson in 1916. Mr. Gibson sold Maxwell's for 2 years, in a building

that faced the north, and joined he "Odd Fellow's building," on the west. In 1919 the Maxwell Car agency was purchased by Stewart Shafer. Shafer had for the past four years operated a garage on Main street just south of the railroad, to which he added the car sales. A 5 passenger touring car sold then for \$1145. After a time Shafer stopped the Maxwell agency, but continued in the garage business. In 1927 he became an authorized dealer of Pontiac Sales and Service. The car sales was conducted in the garage Shafer built in 1924. At present this garage is operated by Wayne Lontz. In 1927 Shafer sold half interest to Clyde Crowell, this relationship continued until 1928, when Crowell became full owner. In 1929 Crowell, due to ill health discontinued the car sales.

In 1938 Clyde Crowell again became the agent for Pontiac cars. His show room was in the "old hotel building," or the present site of Shafer Electric. Crowell sold half interest to Leonard Mitchell in 1946. They continued their business at the same site until 1948, when they built their present building. It is one of our nicer buildings in Idaville, well kept, and one of which we can be proud. A 1960 Catalina 4 Door Sedan, with accessories sells for \$3311.46 at C & M Pontiac Sales and Service.

PLUMBERS & ELECTRICIANS

Stewart Shafer started wiring homes and business places in Idaville in 1920. This was the first electricity was available to the towns people. However, before this some had electricity furnished by their own home made generating systems. Mr. Shafer was joined by his son-in-law James Scroggs in 1938. They are at present engaged in Electrical and Plumbing in connection with the Hardware Store.

Ralph Schock started a Plumbing and Tin Shop in the Joe Tully building in 1934. In 1937 this business was discontinued, and at present Mr. Schock operates a similar Shop in Garrett, Indiana.

Charles (Chick) Lemon entered the plumbing business in Idaville in 1945. Mr. Lemon owns and operates his business in the last building in the first block south of the railroad on East Main. Mr. Lemon worked for many years in this business with Dell Hatton in Monticello.

Wiley Smith was in the Electrical Business, in Idaville in the middle 1950's. Doing business from his home in the east end of town.

BEAUTY SHOP

The Tru-Art Beauty Shop was opened in Idaville Wednesday, March 29, 1939 by Mary Ellen Steininger. Mary Ellen was a graduate of Warner Beauty College, Fort Wayne. The price of permanent waves at that time were \$2, \$3.50 and \$5. A shampoo and set was 50c. This first shop was located on the west side of the, "Old McCully Building," and at that time the east side was occupier by the Miller Drug Store.

After several years of successful business Mary Ellen, who by then had become Mrs. Merle Grigsby, sold her shop to Mrs. Mildred Miller. Mrs. Miller rented the shop first to Dorsey Kimpbell, after a short time the shop was rented to Miss Grace Wilson. Grace moved to Monon, where



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she started a shop of her own. Grace is still successfully operating this shop. Enid Wilson was the next operator. The shop was then rented to Peg Carle. Before long Peg became Mrs. Ed Cornell, and the shop was rented to Mrs. Helen Finney. Helen purchased the equipment from Mrs. Miller and later moved the shop to Burnettsville.

In April of 1943 the Clip and Curl Shop was started by Mrs. Viola Scroggs in her home. After 3 years Viola discontinued her business. In 1954 soon after Mrs. Finney moved her shop Mrs. Scroggs started a shop there, and continued until May, 1955. At present this room is occupied by Jim Marvin's Barber Shop.

In August of 1955 Mrs. Mary Ellen Grigsby started her present shop at her home on south Main Street. The present price of permanent waves are \$6, \$8 and \$10. Shampoo and set \$1.50.

There is a tradition here in Lincoln township, we must uphold. Seems, Andrew Hannah, one of our town founders said, he settled here because of the good-looking women, and surely such a place was bound to grow. Our sincere thanks Mary Ellen for successfully applying your talents to uphold Andrew's theory.

RADIO & TELEVISION

In 1923 Stewart Shafer had the first Radio Sales in Idaville. Mr. Shafer sold Atwater Kent, the first ones were 1-tube, with ear phones. Later 3-tubes with horn, then came built in speakers, in consoles and table models. The first being battery and later electric. Now there are portables and transistors. For several years there are Hi-Fidelity and Stereo Phonic.

In 1948 Emerson Television and radios were sold by Shafer Electric.

In 1951 Harry Foust began selling Philco and General Electric television and radios. Mr. Foust discontinued his sales in August, 1959.

In 1955 Jerry Chapin sold Zenith televisions and radios, in connection with his filling station. Jerry discontinued his business in 1957.

At present Shafer Electric is the only Television and Radio sales in Idaville.

IDAVILLE INDUSTRIES

Jonalia Industries

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Phelps and children came to Idaville in 1955. Soon after they purchased the 3 buildings to the south in the first block south of the railroad on West Main. These buildings were purchased from Mrs. Victoria Irelan. Here they started manufacturing furniture. Mr. Phelps for the past 15 years had learned to design and produce furniture efficiently. During this time he was manager of plants in Indiana, Texas and Michigan.

Their first venture was in juvenile chairs and divans. This was successful and a gossip bench was added.

In 1957 the "Old Bank Building", was purchased and became an office. At the same time a second story was added to the original 3 structures, and the buildings were com-

pletely renovated.

In 1959 more space was needed and the last building on the block, the Livery stable was purchased. A two story structure was erected to join the first.

At present Mr. Phelps has given space to house our new fire truck.

Jonalia Industries employs 55 to 60 persons, including office force and sales representatives. The plant is now making a plastic covered chair, of which 500 to 600 are shipped daily.

The papers tell us in 1886 there were 33 thriving businesses in Idaville. Today there are 24. No business has ever brought more employment to Idaville, than this new modern plant, Jonalia Industries.

ShafRo Products Inc.

In 1959 Stewart Shafer secured a patent on a tool. This tool is called Put-N-Take. Its purpose is to magnetize or demagnetize, which ever the user wishes, to a metal object. At present only the smaller model is being manufactured. As the business is new the sales organization is not yet completely set up. Sales will be handled through Progressive Sales and Service of Sawyer, Michigan. Later a larger model will also be manufactured. At present it is being advertised in several leading magazines.

The corporation includes: Stewart Shafer, Ina Srafer, James Scroggs, Viola Scroggs, Neil Rollins and Sue Rollins. This business is operated on the 2nd floor of Shafer Electric.

AIRPLANE REPAIRS

Adolph Stuhmer moved his business from Dowagiac, Michigan and built an airport one and one-half miles north of Idaville in 1949. His business included crop-dusting, spraying, seeding, aircraft repair, student instruction and charter work.

Now Adolph and his son Karl operate an aircraft repair and inspection service, student instruction and a licensed air taxi or charter service. They are both licensed F.A.A. mechanics. Adolph is also an Authorized F.A.A. Inspector, Commercial Pilot and Flight Instructor.

Prior to 1949, Adolph operated the municipal airport at Dowagiac, Michigan. At that time Adolph's two sons, Donald and Karl both worked with him. Donald is now a Captain on Trans World Airlines. Prior to this, Donald was flying B-24's in World War II while Adolph was instructing cadets for the Air Force. Karl was in high school at that time.

Adolph got his start in aviation as a mechanic in the Air Service in World War I.

GIFT AND ANTIQUE SHOPS

In 1953 Mr. and Mrs. Paul Marvin converted their garage into a gift shop. Mr. Marvin passed away in 1954. Since then Mrs. Marvin has operated the shop with the help of her daughter Mrs. David Collins. Plants in season, floral wreaths, china, glass and many very nice yard orna-

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Monticello, Indiana

nents are sold. Alma has a very nice shop on US 24 at the west edge of town.

In 1955 Mrs. Elizabeth (Lib) Chapin started an antique shop in her home. Her home was the first business building built in Idaville. This building had been converted into a dwelling by Capt. and Mrs. Pat Hayes. In 1945 this home was made modern by the Chapins. Lib discontinued her business in 1957, at which time the Chapins moved to Monticello.

IDAVILLE ODD FELLOWS LODGE

The Idaville Odd Fellows Lodge was chartered on June 7, 1878, on application by James Armstrong, Daniel P. Snyder, Marshall Phillips, Mell F. Pilling, Dr. R. B. Palmer, and Dr. J. W. McAllister. They became lodge 556.

Their meetings were held in the hall above the depot until 1882 they erected a two story brick building at a cost of \$3,500. The bricks that were used to build this structure was from the J. W. Caughell Tile Mill located in Adams Township. This Lodge was the most popular organization of the early days. At one time they recorded 97 members. This lodge occupied the second floor, and rented the first floor to commercial firms. Jimmie Timmons had a general store there at one time, and after the fire of 1902 Bert Warden occupied it with his grocery; Ray Friday also operated a grocery here. In later years various restaurants have operated in it.

DAUGHTERS OF REBACCAH

Daughters of Rebaccah is an auxiliary of the Odd Fellows Lodge. This Lodge was formed about 1892, and it also enjoyed a big membership. Both of these lodges exercised an important influence on the community. These organi-

zations were finally dropped and the building sold. The present owners are Clyde Crowell and Leonard Mitchell.

IDAVILLE ORGANIZATIONS

Separate articles for each of the churches, and for the Odd Fellows lodge and Daughters of Rebekah will be found in this book so need not be other than mentioned here; these organizations were all active by 1886.

Also at that time there was a GAR Post but no data could be found regarding it.

In 1888 the Idaville Pantheon Literary and Dramatic Society was formed which from time to time held debates and put on home talent plays.

A Y.P. Social and Musical Club was formed in 1888. This club consisted of young people who were interested in the discussion of music. Each were able to play an instrument.

In 1889 a Glee Club was organized. This club was quite active for several years.

In 1889 a String Band was organized. At one time this band had 38 members.

In 1890's the Farmers Alliance was quite an active farmers organization. There was also a WCTU chapter, and a group east of Idaville had their own Country Club.

In 1893 the young men had a club called The Orientals; it was an active club around this part of the country. It was said to have weird ceremonies in its initiations.

They used the room over the old depot for its sessions and some of its paraphernalia had to be securely out of site when a church group wish to meet in that room. At



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one time they staged a quarter mile long parade thru the town, dressed in every sort of clown and hobo costumes that could be thought up. It was led by Jim Scroggs the seven footer, mounted on a small donkey, Jim's feet dragging on the ground.

In 1900 some boys had a club called Clockfixers; no records of their meetings have been preserved.

In 1904 a group called the Moral, Literary and Physical Improvement Association, was formed. This group purchased lot 45, and bought the old Presbyterian Church. Later in 1905 when this congregation finished their present church, the old one was moved to lot 45. At this time 20' off the north end was deeded to the fire department for the erection of a fire house.

In 1905 a Gleaners lodge was instituted; it was a Farmers Fraternal and Insurance group, part of a national order; first officers were; N. A. Tedford, Mr. and Mrs. Fred McCully, Ray Friday, Henry Godlove, Elmer Reiff, Mrs. Frank Schlegelmilch, Calvin Parish and C. J. Davidson.

In 1906 a camp of Modern Woodmen appeared; it too was part of a national fraternal and insurance group.

In 1906 due to numerous thefts around Idaville and nearby communities a Wideawake Horse-thief Detective Association was formed; although the subject of jeers by some, it did a lot of good.

In 1911 the ladies formed a Royal Neighbor lodge, an auxiliary to the Modern Woodmen.

Granger was a farmers organization and very active at Idaville, for a few years.

Childs Welfare Club was organized in 1912. This was a very active group of women. They started a library, and maintained it for several years. The library was maintained above the bank. Children's Hour was another popular project of this club. One afternoon a week the children were read to, and taken on picnic's. In 1917 the name was changed to Woman's Club. This club is still in existence, and has two charter members, Mrs. Eva Friday and Mrs. Tora Ireland.

Farmers Institute and Farm Bureau was started about this time. Farm Bureau is still quite active.

In 1912 a volunteer fire department was organized, with John Small as fire chief. At this time the first fire cart was purchased.

Different musical groups were organized through the years, that dates and names have been forgotten.

In 1917 Free Movies sponsored by the business men. These were shown through the summer for many years. The first machine was run by Isaac Pritchett, and first shown in front of the livery stable that burned in 1922. Later they were a little east of the present site of Pontiac Sales and Service.

In 1920 the IOOF Lodge organized a band. Prof. Wolf was the first director of 16 members. Later Ohmer Collins of Logansport became director. This was a very popular band, and played many times for the town's entertainment.

In 1921 the Idaville Home Economics Club was organized. These minutes show there were 42 members, all

from the Idaville Community. President; Belle Gardiner, Vice Pres. Mrs. Dott Reed, Sec., Treas. Miss Alerta Leslie.

In 1925 a Jackson Twp. Home Ec. Club was organized by Roscoe Fraser. From these minutes we find there were 26 members. These consisted of both the Idaville, and Burnettsville communities. The name was later changed to Jackson-Lincoln Home Demonstration Club, and is still quite active.

In 1932 an Orchestra was organized by Galen Gardiner, and gave Band Concerts on Wednesday nights. This organization was sponsored by the Business Men.

Free Movies were again sponsored by the Idaville Businessmen, for a few years.

In 1947 the Booster Club was organized. This is a community Club, and are sponsors of the Idaville Community Fire Department. This club has aided families in various misfortunes. Also, responsible for hospital beds and wheel chairs for the sick. The club holds an annual fish fry to raise money.

In 1948 Troop No. 67 was organized, and sponsored by the Booster Club. This Boy Scout Troop is still in existence.

For many years before the Organization of the Booster Club, groups would give home talent plays to raise money for the fire department.

In 1954 the Lincolnites Home Demonstration Club was organized. This club is still very active.

WAR HEROS

Many of the early settlers in this locality were descendants of soldiers of the Revolutionary War and since that time the men and women have fought valantly for their rights and to secure the land for themselves and others.

No doubt some were in the near by Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, and other Indiana battles.

The township, which at the time was called Jackson to the Cass county line; was only three years old in 1846 and was comprised of all land east of the Tippecanoe River when the Mexican War broke out. Three township men, Wm. Ford, U. H. Steele and Beveridge McCormick enlisted. It is not known exactly what part of the township they were from but it is believed that at least Ford must have been from what is now Lincoln township. Ford is the only one who lived to return and his return was miraculous.

On the second day of the battle of Cerro Gordo, Wm. Ford was "pierced thru' a wrist by a lance, a pistol ball hit the other wrist, a bayonet thrust under his chin came out thru' his mouth, fracturing his jaw and knocking out several teeth, but worst of all a cannon ball tore off his right foot above the ankle".

Even in all his agony he had his wits about him for when Santa Anna and his forces retreated, Santa Anna in his haste, lost his coat near where Ford lay. Mr. Ford grabbed the epaulette from the coat and hung on to it during his long convalescence. It was a prized possession for the rest of his life.

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Ford returned to what is now Idaville and while here platted a town on the stage line north of town on the old Sandridge Road. The town which was to be named Cerro Gordo never materialized, tho.

Ninty (90) men enlisted from the township and fought in the Civil War in the 1860's, several lost their lives.

In the Spanish American War in 1898-99, the township also saw its sons march off to war, but just how many we do not know as the records give them only as from White county. Co. I, 161st Regiment, Indiana Volunteers was made up almost entirely of White County men with Wm. Gutherie as their Captain. Many served in other regiments as well.

Our boys and men marched again to war in World War I, as did two young women of the township, Jessie (Vanderplatt) Katon and Jennie Hoagland. The former joined the Army Nurses Corp and Miss Hoagland served as a Red Cross nurse. Both saw active duty in the European theater of war.

World War II came and our patriotic boys and men donned uniforms and served their country bravely and well as they did later in the Korean War.

Many of our youths are in service at present in all branches and in all parts of the world.

Yes, we can hold our heads high and look with pride on the long history of soldiering in Lincoln township.

THE MEXICAN WAR

Only three men went from White County to serve the Government in the war with Mexico. These men were William F. Ford, U. H. Steele and Beveridge McCormick, all three going from Jackson township. They joined Captain Tipton's Company E of the United States Regiment of Mounted Rifles, rendezvoused at Logansport. They enlisted on the 6th of June, 1846, for a term of five years. Although badly wounded Ford was the only one who returned. The other two lost their lives in different battles.

WORLD WAR I VETERANS

Baer, Floyd	Hines, John Henry
Bird, Fred	Moagland, Jennie (Nurse)
Blair, Lester A.	Irelan, Andrew H.
Brooks, William E.	Irelan, James S.
Carson, Merle Glasgow	Irelan, Eliot
Clarke, Merle S.	Margowsky, Albert
Coble, Clay W.	Margowsky, Samuel
Cochran, Guy Waldo	Marvin, Paul Henry
Cornell, Clair	McClure, James Robert
Cromer, William F.	McMullen, Marion Earl
Davidson, George O.	McMullen, Frank Lester
Drewry, Raymond E.	Neel, Clancy H.
Felz, Frank, Jr.	Ogle, Clifford H.
Fisher, Marion Ray	Pritchett, Robert
Fisher, John Earl	Reed, Fred
Friday, George Leland	Schlegelmilch, Edward Geo.
Gardiner, William Walker	Schlegelmilch, Frsd W.
Gibson, Herbert Earle	Shafer, Clarence A.
Hathway, Ruben	Stewart, Bert L.
Hines, Frank Leslie	Stuber, Adolph H.

Tedford Frank A.
Townesley, Harley Truman
Townesley, Val Allen
Townesley, James Robert
Townesley, Frank L.

Vanderplatt, James LeRoy
Vanderplatt, Jessie
Weaver, Francis
Wilkerson, William Scott

WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Andrew, Art
Andrews, Everette
Andrews, George
Andrews Harold
Baer, Eugene
Blair, Reed
Blair, George
Bridge, Ralph
Bridge, Wayne
Brooks, Harold
Brown, Grover
Chapin, J. L.
Collins, David H.
Cornell, John
Cosgray, Wayne D.
Critchfield, John C.
Davidson, Galen
Davidson, Merrill
Davidson, William G.
Dilling, George
Draper, Donald
Geisler, Paul
Godlove, C. Edwin
Godlove, Robert W.
*Godlove, Virgil D.
Gramchow, Everette
Grigsby, Merle
Guthrie, Cecil C.
Haskell, William J.
Hunt, Donald
Kepfer, Duane C.
Kyburz, Urban L.
Lontz, Wayne
Marvin, Dudley
Marvin, Francis M.
* Indicates killed in action.

Measles, Charles E.
Menk, Kenneth L.
Menk, Lance G.
Miller J. Earl
Neel, Robert G.
Neier, Leroy A.
Ogle, Clifford H.
Ogle, R. Wayne
Pickett, James G.
Price, Otho C.
Pritchett, Fred J.
Raderstorf, Cecil E.
Richards, Jack R.
Scroggs, James D.
Scroggs, Robert G.
Scroggs, Ralph N.
Shafer, Howard U.
Shafer Meredith C.
Shesler, Orville E.
Smith, Robert E.
Smith, Linoel E.
Sollars, Carl T.
Sollars, Edgar T.
Sparks, Clarence E.
Sparks, Walter D.
Spencer, Robert M.
Stangle, John
Tam, Robert
Tam, Wayne
Tevis, John W.
Tevis, Lee Roy
VanNatta, Ralph II
*Whiteman, Lester
*Wright, Everette E.
Wright, Dale G.

Virgil Dale Godlove son of Mr. and Mrs. Dale Godlove.
Lester Whiteman son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Whiteman.
Everette E. Wright son of Mrs. Glenson Wright.

KOREAN WAR VETERANS

Blair, Reed	Stangle, John Isaac
Harris, Mary Ruth	Swindell, Calvin Lewis
Raderstorf, Kenneth Eugene	Swindell, Fred Delmar
Smith, Robert Earl	Weaver, Howard Francis
Sparks, Walter Dale	Williams, Jackie Leonard

CASTLETON

Many years before either Idaville or Burnettsville was even thought of, in fact of January 1839, Cyrus G. Garlinghouse deeded 16½ acres of ground, one mile east of the present Idaville, to the Town Plat of Castleton. The town was surveyed and platted by E. A. Stewart, just south of the Logansport-Monticello Road, later called Sand Ridge

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Road. The plat consisted of 48 lots, in six blocks with seven streets and two alleys.

But before even the first building was erected the town fathers started arguing over the location of the postoffice; one group wishing to build a separate building for the office, the others holding firm to the belief that a post office in a small town should be in a store as it always had been. The quarrel became so heated the town was never built and the people parted, some going to Farmington which later became Burnettsville and others coming to the west side of the then Jackson township. The land reverted back to farmland within a few years.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES IN PRESENT LINCOLN TOWNSHIP AREA

It is of interest to see the names of the men and women who entered land from the government in the area that is now Lincoln township, and the dates of entry.

For those who may be rusty on the system by which sections are numbered it may be mentioned that each Congressional township is six miles square and contains 36 sections each approximately one mile square. Congressional townships were established by the official original surveys by the government.

Confusing to many are that Civil townships, such areas as have a township government, sometimes but seldom coinciding with Congressional township areas. It is to be regretted that some word other than township has not been coined for one or the other. (Other divisions that may exist are incorporations and school townships but they do not enter into Lincoln township territory at present)

The Original Jackson township happened to be one of those civil townships that coincided with a congressional township. In the division whereby Lincoln was set off from the Original Jackson, it was awarded the west half plus the west half of the sections adjoining that half. All sections receive their numbers from their position in the Congressional township survey and retain those numbers regardless of any civil township. The sections included in whole and in part if Lincoln township may be better understood by giving the following arrangement:

	North				
	6	5	4	3	
West	7	8	9	10	East
	18	17	16	15	
	19	20	21	22	
	30	29	28	27	
	31	32	33	34	

All entries in 3-10-15-22-27-34 are given rather to attempt to separate those of the west half.

It is worthy of note that the earlier entries were in the southern sections. It was better timbered and considered better soil, also it had better natural drainage. Perhaps there is one more thing that should be explained at this point. School land, every section numbered 16, was apportioned to the State, its income of sale proceeds to be used for schools.

Sec. 3	William Cornell 1851
Noah Davis 1842	Sec. 19
John Elmore 1844	Benj. Davis 1848
Isaac Kendall 1845	David McConahay 1849
Absalom Elliot 1848	Ralph Cutler 1850
Ann Steel 1851	Sec. 20
Sec. 4	John W. Mitchell 1847
Enoch Dunham 1844	Josiah Cunningham 1850
Doderick Gates 1846	William Townsley 1850
Jacob J. Smith 1847	William Hancock 1850
Ulery Shively 1846	Benj. F. Tilden 1854
Samuel Bruce 1848	Sec. 21
Thos Townsley 1844	John Garlinghouse 1836
Sec. 5	Samuel M. Cochran 1837
Uriah Patton 1845	Daniel Alkire 1846
Orpha Shortridge 1846	Robert P. Gibson 1849
John H. Lear 1850	William W. Mitchell 1850
Israel S. Davis 1852	Sec. 22
Sec. 6	Aaron Hicks 1834
Absalom Cornell 1844	Robert Ginn 1836
Mary Shortridge 1845	George B. Garlinghouse 1837
Elizabeth Shortridge 1846	Eli Stevens 1842
Smith Timmons 1851	Thomas Townsley 1849
Sec. 7	Abram Neel 1851
John M. Dexter 1851	Sec. 27
Wesley Cornell 1851	Seth Irelan 1836
Wm. Cornell 1851	Thomas Beard 1836
Benj. A. Cornell 1851	William Burns 1837
John Cutler 1851	William W. Mitchell 1837
Sec. 8	Benj. Burn 1837
John W. Warwick 1848	Cyrus B. Garlinghouse 1837
Peter Carnahan 1854	Jane Gibson 1839
Sothey K. Timmons 1853	Thomas Townsley 1840
Sec. 9	Sec. 28
Jesse Jerman 1844	Andrew Renwick 1835
Adam Collins 1850	Daniel I. Skinner 1845
Alexander Spencer 1850	Joseph D. Beers 1835
Sec. 10	Jeremiah Sullivan 1835
Robt. Ginn 1830	Samuel M. Cochran 1837
John Miller 1837	Benj. Deen 1837
James P. Nutt 1843	Sec. 29
Samuel Hancock 1844	Thomas Vickery 1849
Alexander A. Miller 1847	Isaac Whitlow 1846
James P. Gibson 1858	Adam Collins 1851
Nathan Aldrich 1848	Sothey K. Timmons 1853
Sec. 15	Sec. 30
Robt. Ginn 1836	John Parr 1836
Thos. McCormick 1836	John B. Burns 1836
John Miller 1837	Campbell Mullin 1846
Chas. Williams 1841	William Crose 1849
Andrew J. Hamilton 1841	John Townsley 1851
James Irelan 1848	Robert A. Spences 1855
Samuel Neel 1848	Sec. 31
Charles Mundy 1850	John Tedford 1834
Thomas Bailey 1853	James McCain 1835
Sec. 16	John Parr 1836
School section no entries	James F. Tedford 1849
Sec. 17	Sec. 32
Daniel Alkire 1847	Samuel Smithe 1835
Thomas Bailey 1854	John Dille 1835
Sec. 18	Jefferson Courtney 1849
Joseph James 1834	David C. Scroggs 1850
Isaiah Broderick 1837	Sec. 33
Lorin Cutler 1851	



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Thomas McCormick 1831 Sec. 34	
John Courtney 1835	Christopher Burch 1834
Solomom McCully 1835	George Hornback 1834
Ephriam Chamberlain 1835	Amos Barnes 1834
James Hamil 1835	Allen Barnes 1834
James Courtney 1836	Thomas Harless 1834
John Hamil 1836	John McDowell 1834
Andrew Hanna 1836	Solomon Burkit 1834
Aaron Hicks 1886	

OLD TIME POLE RAISINGS

Idaville and its surrounding community took intense interest in politics and as early as the fall of 1888 the Democrats raised a pole 134 feet in height. Joe Hall, the auctioneer directed the project. Then the Republicans put up a pole on the Andrew Hannah farm down on Stringtown Road. In the fall the Democrats put their pole on the Jake Timmons farm north of town.

For many years when elections were in the offering all three parties would have their pole raising ceremonies. While the Prohibitionists were few in numbers they did not sit idly by, staging their own pole raisings to stand with the cheers.

A pole raising was quite a thrilling affair and required careful planning in advance and a well directed organization at the big climax. Word was always circulated in good time so a large crowd of all political faiths were on hand for the big event.

A deep hole perhaps 10 to 12 feet deep was dug, and at one edge a sloping approach was excavated. Ropes were attached to the top of the pole. With dozens of husky men manning the ropes the pole was lifted in the air until the lower end slid into the hole that had been dug. Dirt was then tamped solidly around the base. Of course a flag had been fastened to a pulley near the top of the pole before raising, then once the pole was in place a flag was hoisted among a multitude of cheers.

An aftermath to political fever when election results became known, the winning side putting on a large bonfire to which every hat in sight was consigned to the flames.

THE BIG CYCLONE OF 1916

Although the town of Idaville escaped with just minor damage in the big cyclone of 1916 on March 20th, the people across central and the northern part of the township suffered heavily in losses on building some entirely destroyed with hundreds of others so badly damaged as to almost require re-building, together with immense losses to livestock.

Pious Chapel church and Shull and Tomas school houses were completely wrecked. Property damage ran into many thousands of dollars. Telephone lines were knocked out which added to the confusion of people wanting aid and wishing to learn if neighbors and relatives were killed or injured. One man was killed at Monon and at Sitka several were severely injured.

Old residents recalled the cyclone of May 12, 1886, had swept over much of the same territory.

THESE CHANGING TIMES

Though so many feel Idaville changes little over the years, former residents see a vast difference after a few years of absence.

Main Street, between highway 24 and South Railroad has altered in many ways. 20 years ago there were frame business buildings on the east side of Main Street from the north end of the walk to within a few feet of the Chapin (Hayes) building. These housed barber shops, milliners, bakeries and a cream station at one time or another, but after standing idle for several years they were torn down.

The first building south of the railroad on the east side was also torn down in more recent years.

On the west side of Main, south of the old IOOF building a few frame shops and a dwelling stood for many years. B. P. Mikesell had a shoe repair shop in one approximately 30 years ago and the dwelling which stood flush to the walk was not used as a residence after the early 1920's. These buildings all fell into decay from many years of idleness and the destruction of them added to the neatness and beauty of the street.

South of the railroad, on the west side of the Main, the depot, which faced north, was approximately half way between Main and W. Cross Street. For many years, while passenger trains ran daily, this was a busy spot. After the discontinuation of passenger service in 1923 the depot was used as a freight office but that too ended and the Idaville Depot became a 'Thing of the Past' in the late 1940's or early '50's.

Along Main Street, the first building south of the railroad was a large barn used as a livery stable and later for storage of road gear. In the 20's the buildings south of that were almost all occupied. The State Bank of Idaville, with the upper floor being used as the local library (it later was made into an apartment) Clark's Meat Market, the Post Office and on the corner the well known Ireland Brother's store.

The entire block is now owned by Cecil Phelps who has added to the beauty and the welfare of Idaville by his many improvements and business, which is described in an earlier article.

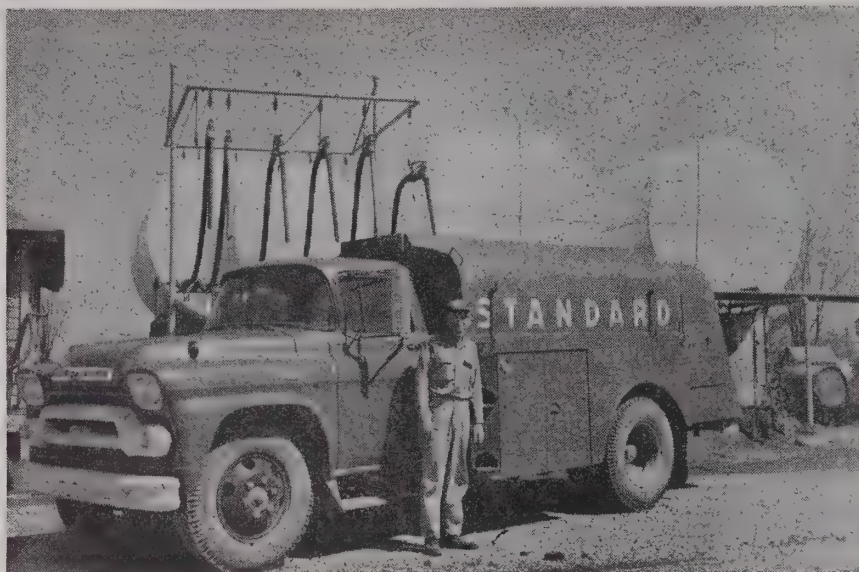
THREE SCORE PLUS 15

The following men of the community are 75 years of age or more:

John Roller - 8-1-67	Ralph Vannatta Sr. - 1-3-81
Alfred Gibson - 11-2-68	James M. Suiter - 1-15-81
Guy A. Williams - 8-5-71	Newton A. Gilliland - 9-10-81
Albert D. Moore - 5-29-77	Harry Foust 12-14-82
Marcellus McCall - 11-19-77	Ray Friday 1-28-83
Walter Albin - 11-19-77	George W. Schock 10-28-83
Isaac Pritchett - 4-4-79	James Collins 11-18-83
Luther R. Gordon - 5-30-79	Fred Scroggs 12-1-85
Edgar E. Neal - 6-27-80	

The following ladies of the community are 75 years of age or more:

Emogene Tuttle Warner	Laura Bell Leslie Dilling
9-3-66	9-7-71



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Paul Bridge - Millman

Amanda Connell Andrews Margaret Lee Shull 9-15-79
 12-10-74 Grace Bloom Cornell 10-9-79
 Lola Shull Godlove 3-29-75 Jennie Johnsonbaugh Neal
 Bertha Eltzroth Stewart 10-17-79
 10-31-75 Fannie Carson 2-8-80
 Janet Caughell 1-10-76 Rosetta Hastings Leslie
 Lillie Scroggs 1-20-76 2-15-82
 Nina Vanderplatt 2-2-76 Lola Sibbett Schock 7-23-83
 Mary Kohl Meents 12-16-77 Eva Tedford Friday 9-13-83
 Flora Caughell Scroggs Ada Hendryx Gordon 1-28-85
 9-1-78 Blanche Gibson Reiff 10-12-85
 Emma Craig Shesler Crooks Mary Vanderplatt 10-30-85
 9-28-78 Ida Agnes Heater Pritchett
 Victoria Schopf Irelan 8-3-79 12-4-85

THE VERY YOUNG

BOYS Robert Eugene Altman
 Michael Lee Guthrie 2-17-54 7-11-59
 Richard Hunt 3-24-54 Kenneth Michael Haygood
 Fred William Pritchett 5-1-54 11-24-59
 Wayne Leon Haygood 9-20-56 Donald Paul Wright 3-12-60
 Tony Dean Logan 1-29-57 **GIRLS**
 Steven Paul Bridge 2-26-57 Pamela Sue Pritchett 8-5-54
 Daniel Eller 10-4-57 Ruth Nanette Reingardt
 Mark Kevin Wakeland 2-13-58 12-9-54
 Mark Allen Stuhmer 5-1-58 Celia Newman 1-16-57
 Terry Lynn Davidson 5-29-58 Janet Suzanne Scroggs
 Thomas Jay Deeter 6-11-58 10-1-57
 Douglas Joe Phelps 7-12-58 Tamera Lynn Marvin 1-19-58
 Glenson Dean Wright 12-1-58 Susan Carol Pickett 5-29-58
 Thomas Jay Preston 12-6-58 Linda Suzanna Harris 7-5-58
 Gregory Dean Spence 1-23-59 Martha Lou Simons 8-9-59
 Robert Jay Lantz 6-17-59 Deborah Denise Suiter 1-9-60
 Stephan Elizah Adams 6-27-5

CHRONOLOGY EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF LINCOLN TOWNSHIP

Prehistoric:

Scientists say that glaciers, those great rivers of ice, came down from the North Pole regions, melted, left soil, gravel, sand hills, and boulders large and small.

Later by many centuries:

The forests primeval (on the higher ground), vegetation and grasses sprang up; most of the land swamp; animal life abounded; mastodons driven by prairie fires mired down in these swamps so deep they could not get out, died, leaving their huge skeletons to be excavated many many years later.

Moundbuilders:

These strange people roamed over this area in the dry seasons; they built none of their mounds here but did build many in neighboring sections, especially several large ones south and southwest.

1492

Columbus discovered land that later led to discovery of America; he did not however get this far out. (Sad to say he got little thanks for his great accomplishment.)

Revolutionary War:

American colonies freed themselves from Dear Old England.

1800

Wilderness, wild animals, snakes, water fowl, Indians who left arrowheads, battle axes, and other mementoes of their occupation of the land and their activities hunts and battles.

1816:

Indiana became a state.

1828-9:

Government surveyors in large companies established legal lines, markers, and corner stones; they carried complete equipment for work, camping, also guards and guides.

1830

White settlers began drifting in.

1834:

White county organized, divided first into only four townships. Everything east of the Tippecanoe river was one big township, Jackson.

First election held; ballot box a hat covered by a handkerchief.

1837:

Nationwide financial panic slowed up flow of settlers coming.

1838:

First school taught by James Renwick, just south of present Idaville.

1840:

Wabash & Erie Canal brought shipping and transportation within reach at Lockport, four miles south.

Big increase in government land entries, nearly all taken up at \$1.25 per acre by the end of the 1840 period.

1845:

Schools and churches had appeared in most communities.

1848:

Mexican War. Three men from this area were the all and only that went from White County.

1849: Presbyterian built first church in the township. It stood on the knoll now the Idaville Cemetery.

1852: Faint rumors of a railroad from Logansport west.

1853: Railroad service began on what is now part of Monon Route, bringing rail service to Michigan City and Chicago within possible reaching distance of Lincoln township residents.

1854: First Sunday School organized by the Presbyterians.

1858: Surveyors actually charting route for east-west railroad.

1860: Freight and passenger service begun Jan. 1st. HOORAY! Idaville planned, platted, lots sold, buildings put up, store established, first doctor located in the village.

One room school house built at crossroads south of Idaville.

War clouds in the offing.

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1861: Civil War broke out in April; Idaville area sent its share of men to the armies.

1861-1865: Years of hardships, worries, and tension. Home folks eager for news from the battlefields. Call after call for men and more men. Draft evoked to fill quotas. Many women and children carry on with the farms while husbands and fathers at the front.

1864: Word came that Coporal Joseph Alexander and Private George Bailey had died in Andersonville Prison.

1865: War over and won. Great celebrations. The Boys came marching home, some pitifully wrecked.

1867: A number of Idaville young folks walked back and forth to south of Burnettsville to attend the Male and Female Farmington Seminary which offered advanced high school and college instruction.

1869: Presbyterians built a new church at crossroads south edge of Idaville, opposite the school house.

1880: Big roller skating rink built northwest part of town. Road improvements being made, and much drainage work done on farms.

1882: Fine two-story brick built by IOOF, North Main.

1884: First newspaper, Idaville Independent launched; short lived.

1886: Idaville Observer established; it continued for 35 years. Butter 6c, bacon 7c, chickens 5c eggs 7c. Ira Johnsonbaugh trustee. Parlor organs were all the style. A man named Will R. LITTLE visited in Idaville; it was inevitable but that he would be taken to the Observer office to meet Will R. SMALL. Mrs. Henry Wilbur died from rattlesnake bite and childbirth. Loose hogs ruining merchants' sidewalk displays. Death of President Chester A. Arthur; he had been a college classmate of Rev. Gilbert C. Small, Observer Editor. Idaville community furnishing scores of teachers for surrounding localities.

1887: Dillon Marsh had made 27 pairs of boots for Andy Irelan in last 23 years. 30 below in early January, gosh! Death of Mrs. Sarah Lindsey 81, pioneer resident of Idaville; her husband was first Postmaster at Monticello. Citizens Milling Co., organized, mill built. Body of mother of Dr. J. W. McAllister found on sand bar in Missouri river; she had disappeared from the train while on her way home to Dodge City, Kans., the previous year after visiting her son here.

1888: Robert Jones, local blacksmith, made an ox yoke for Harvey Fisher, son of Dr. Fisher; Harvey had broken a pair of steers to work. Dr. J. H. Reed was erecting a fine two-story brick buliding on the east side of Main street one block south of railroad. Sheriff Joseph Henderson almost killed by Ed Chamberlain, an escaping murderer. A drove of 135 cattle came thru town enroute for summer pasture on the John E. Timmons farm northwest of town. They had been on the road four days from Frankfort.

1889: Ice houses filled with ice from McWilliams Pond. (no ice water please!) J. W. Shull opened first lumber yard. Texas ponies being brought in for sale,

chaperoned by cowboys with big white hats, leather britches, and lassoes. James Small bought the Sidenbender hotel building for a tin shop. This was the first building in the second block south of the railroad, on west side of Main Street, Idaville in midst of big boom. General News Item -- Bustles said to be on way out. (Surely not far to go.) William Price became Superintendent of County Farm. Phonz Rodgers, son of Alex Rodgers who was Idaville's first merchant, was killed by a burglar at Topeka, Kans.

1890: Farmers Alliance meetings numerous, also soldiers reunions. Many farm building fires during dry fall season. Among the wedding gifts at the marriage of Henry Godlove and Elizabeth or Effie Johnsonbaugh was -- one pig.

1891: John Green Timmons sold 1075 acres of land north of Idaville to Dr. Z. Patrick of Chicago, at \$40 per acre. S. D. McCully & Son had bought a new \$800 hearse.

1892: Kinsey - Caughell tile factory explosion that killed four men, worst disaster ever to strike Idaville vicinity.

1893: Death of Wm. F. Ford, noted Mexican War survivor, at Monon.

1893-4-5-6-7: This period is almost blank as the Observer files are mostly missing, what few remained were incomplete, and not important. From a personal diary, references are found as to the Principals of the Idaville schools as follows:

1893-4, Logan Moorman;

1894-5, Walter Carrison, resigned; Ham E. McCully successor;

1895-6. Chas. (Colonel) Steele;

1896-7, S. C. (Cal) Wright;

1897-8, Prof. (also Rev.,) Sherrick.

These upper classes were often referred to as the "High School", but as few if any high school branches were taught the word "high" must have been assumed from the altitude as they were upstairs. The references made to high school was 7th and 8th grades. These teachers and the years they taught are mentioned here in the hope that they may aid some of the older Idaville folks to recall various important events of the period.

1898: First creamery organized and began operations. Ad in Observer - WANTED-Jack Snipe, will pay \$1 per dozen, sand snipe 10c per dozen. --Orren P. Cornell.

Spanish-American War came on after sinking of Battleship Maine in Havanna Harbor, Cuba. Only two men from Idaville joined in that struggle. But Wm. Guthrie, former Idaville man and one of its first settlers and teachers, raised a company of men from White and near-by counties. and became Captain of the organization.

First permanent Idaville High School began, about 30 enrolled.

Consolidation of country schools began, pupils from two hauled in to Idaville grade school in hacks.

1899: Prof. U. R. Young had charge of the high school. Burley F. Bishop (better known as Duke) became railroad agent succeeding the veteran Wm. W. (Bill'e) Mitchell. Jim Mitchell formed a detective agen-

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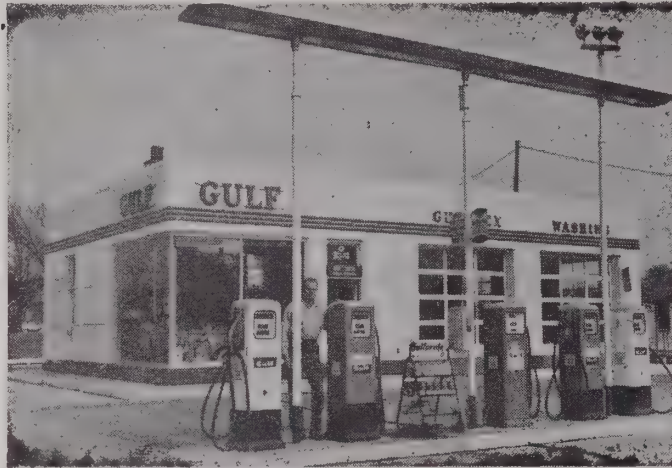
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cy and bought a pair of blood hounds to assist in tracking down violators of the law.

1900: Wheat 60c, corn 26c, chickens 5c. There were 14 newspaper and printing offices in White County. Word came that David T., one of the sons of Alex. Rodgers who was Idaville's first merchant, had become an MD and was in Alaska. "Capt" Joe Hall completed 21 years of auctioneering. Bert Flook, local boy, killed in Chicago where he was employed as railroad brakeman. A strange coincidence in this case was that a few months before a report had come that he had been killed, but proved an error.

1901: Leo McAllister narrowly escaped drowning while swimming in the McWilliams Pond. O. R. (Monk) McCall and Fred Friday pulled him out as he was going down for the third time and after a frantic half hour succeeded in reviving him.

First class ever to graduate from Idaville High School; only four.

Another severe summer drought year did great damage. Farm lands priced at \$50 and \$60 per acre; boom just beginning.

Reunion of the Subscription High School members of 1869-70.

State Line section men struck for 15 cents a day raise, but were fired for their impertinence.

Henry Allen Bishop, veteran hunter, accidentally killed by his own gun.

1902: Death of Mrs. Andrew Hanna; her husband Andrew who was one of the founders of Idaville had died a few years previous.

Great Fire of 1902. Death of S. D. (Dixon) McCully, Idaville's first cabinet maker and undertaker, and builder of first dwelling house. Word came of the death of Alex. Rodgers at Ottawa, Kans. Pioneer Idaville merchant.

1903: New McAllister Hotel opened. Home Bank opened, making two for the town, by Lonnie Williams. Death of Samuel Montgomery, 68; his daughter Mary Horn and her husband had died at Kewanna earlier in the same month.

1904: In April Chas. W. Fairbanks, candidate for vice-president, spoke briefly from the rear of his special train; Idaville schools dismissed early that afternoon so scholars might see him. Church of God ladies gave a dinner, 15c for adults, 10c for children. Idaville Co-operative Telephone was legally incorporated. Dr. J. R. Skidmore practiced medicine here 66 yrs. ago; visited the town again; many changes.

1905: Graphophone parties the latest idea in entertainment. Heavy express business; Milt Crowell received a 1350 lb. bull by express.

1906: Bert Small of Indianapolis recalled that the first issues of the Idaville Observer back in 1886 were printed in the back room of the Good & Fisher hardware store. (First building north of Shesler Barber Shop, now torn down).

Marion Hunt took his family to Lake Maxinkuckee for a three day national reunion of Hunt families; it took three carriages to transport him and his wife, their children and families, and their baggage. Mrs. Laura (Hall)

Reed, local poetess while living here, published a book of her poems, Fern Leaves, since locating in Logansport

1907: Banks merged, Home Bank absorbed by Bank of Idaville.

1908: Jacob Hoover of Headlee drowned in Indian Creek. Cars become more common on roads, several locally owned. Idaville High School became 4 year commissioned institution. Five hacks required to haul in pupils from abandoned country schools.

1909: Ella Barnes, local woman missionary in Egypt. Bob Baker started a skunk farm. A lot of tetanus and typhoid. Thirty years ahead of time, Clarence Otto, serving in Hawaii, wrote that there were too many Japs there and that would in time take over. Government Big Brass went to sleep to awake in 1941, surprised.

1910: Freak rains in September; rained fish along railroad just west of Idaville, at Royal Center rained burning leaves. Air currents.

1911: Word of death of Geo. Thomas in Illinois; he was the pioneer shoemaker in Idaville.

1912: Idaville High School Alumni organized. Local Bull Moosers active. Word came of the death of Mrs. Rev. Thos. Callahan at home of her daughter Mrs. Idav Baxter at Valparaiso; Idaville was named for Mrs. Baxter.

Idaville school building burned; students placed in churches and any vacant business rooms available, to carry on. Charles Michaels burned to death; did not know his grandson was safely out of burning home.

1913: Icel Barnes had perfect school attendance for 10 years. Idaville had 26 autos. Death Aunt Mandy Yound, 82. Idaville pioneer. Baker Real Estate firm brought in delegation of 40 land seekers. Frank McQuaig resigned superintendency of Idaville schools after almost 14 years, to become deputy County Treasurer.

1914: 2122 farm homes in White county. On November 10th John Ginn, old Idaville resident, while ill, wandered away from his home during night, found dead next day north of Burnettsville, from exposure.

1915: Sawyer bus service east and west began, due to limited railway service.

1916: Cyclone did great damage northern part of Lincoln township. Prices began to spiral upward due to European War.

1917: United States entered World War to make the world safe for democracy. Farmers urged to produce all possible. Red Cross and Liberty Bonds generously supported. J. H. McCully of Idaville was Chairman of White County Red Cross and soon had organizations in every town and township. Meatless Days. Heatless Days. Tension Days. Sugarless Days.

1918: Men being called faster and faster. Terrible influenza epidemic swept not only Idaville area but entire nation; whole families sick at same time; doctors and nurses hard to get; no treatment known then; many deaths resulted. November the welcome news of Armistice came on the 11th. Many wild celebrations regardless of flu still raging.

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Idaville, Indiana

1919: Recovery year from war and flu. Soldiers back home.

1920: Idaville Observer discontinued by owners of Democrat Journal Observer Company.

1925: Idaville Enterprise launched, excellent paper but did not prove profitable and faded.

1929: Great financial nationwide crash;

1930 to 1940: The Great Depression Years. Government outside sanitary rooms dotted the countryside.

1941: War again when Japs attacked Pearl Harbor. Again men called up, restrictions of food, fuel and travel. More tension years. End came in 1945.

1950: Police action in Korea costing thousands of American lives, billions of money, settling nothing.

1950--1960: Installment buying. Stock speculation. Astronomical national and state and personal debts. Nuclear developments. Air travel. Local planes and flyers. Chain Stores. Parking Meters. Communists. Cold War. Payola. AND IDAVILLE 100 YEARS OLD.

A CENTURY AND A QUARTER OF ADAMS TOWNSHIP HISTORY

Few people today realize what mighty forces were at work hundreds of thousands of years ago carving out places for them to live and carry on their various occupations. They go to work in the morning and return in the evening or even farm for years directly above buried mysteries that rival the most vivid imaginary stories. Historians are constantly attempting to rediscover locations of unnamed streams, valleys, and plains which were formed and destroyed by nature centuries before man came to live in these areas. There are no records except those left by the mighty agents of nature itself.

THE MIGHTY TEAYS RIVER

Geologists have proved that, during the preglacial

era, a great river, the Teays, started in West Virginia, flowed north-westward across Ohio, entered Indiana near the present site of Fort Wayne, turned southwest through the present sites of Peru, Logansport, Delphi, and Lafayette, and entered Illinois through Benton County.

The Teays flowed between canyon walls one hundred to four hundred feet high and in many places two or three miles apart. This mighty stream(twice the size of the Mississippi, lies buried under hundreds of feet of glacial drift and is the source of the underground water supply for the people who today live in the area between Fort Wayne and Benton County. Practically the entire area of Adams Township, Carroll County, lies directly above this ancient river bed. The present-day Wabash River, a much younger stream, forms the south boundary of the township.

THE BEGINNING OF ADAMS TOWNSHIP

In 1828 Carroll County, with its thirteen townships, was established by an act of the Indiana Legislature. The county was named in honor of Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. Two years previous to this date, 1826, the entire population of the county consisted of twelve people.

When first organized, Adams Township included the south portion of Lincoln Township, White County, and Jefferson Township, Carroll County, and extended westward to the Tippecanoe River. The portion in White County was known as Norway Township.

The first recorded purchase of land in Adams Township was made in 1826 by James Hayden, a land speculator. Since he did not become a resident, he cannot be named as the first settler. The south portion of the township was still held by the Indians, which accounts for the northern section's being settled first. William Hicks, in 1828-1829, and John Love, in March, 1830, were the first settlers in Adams Township. In the autumn of the same year John Crowell, Joseph Newman, Peter Speece, and Amasa Straight came to the township. Much



SECEEDER CHURCH BUILT IN 1830

1860

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of the land settled by the Crowells in 1830 is still owned by the Crowells of Adams and Jefferson Townships. This land as held by pre-emption until 1832, when the land was made available for purchase.

Other settlers followed immediately. Between 1831 and 1835, we find such familiar names as Barnes, Gallo-way, Gibson, Neal, Wright, Henderson, Ireland, Tedford,

White, Sinks, Grantham Reigel, Jones, Timmons, Frey, Temple, Shaw, Hanna, Townsley, Small, Hoover, Pier-son, and Coble. These early settlers occupied the land in the west and north portions of the township. Several owned land lying along the north line, a mile south of the present site of Idaville.

in 1830 an Associate Presbyterian Church, known



BELL CENTER STORE & POST OFFICE, OLD SCHOOL



UNION SCHOOL — 1935-36

First row L to R: Dick Freshour, Ora Baker, Bob Freshour, Leroy Baker, Junior Rodgers, Dean Fry, Walter Boyd. Sec-ond row: Ralph Nice, Jeanetta Fettis, Opal Martin, Gene-vieve Nice, Wilma Martin, Charlotte Roth, Arvilla Roth,

Virginia Nice, George Bixler. Third row Leroy Crissinger, Harold Baker, Ethel Crissinger, Marie Freshour, Alma Fry, Sara Mae Boyd, Lois Speicher, Boyd Martin and Miss Ire-land. Fourth row: Robert Bixler, Dan Speicher, Jay Feltis.

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MAY WE BOTH CONTINUE

as the Seceeder Church, was erected by John Love along the Wabash Trail in the northeast corner of what is now the Seceeder Cemetery. The building was made of round logs - eight logs high - with a clapboard roof, a fireplace in the north end, and the door opening to the south. The pews and pulpit were made of rough-hewn timber. This first building is said to be the first church erected in Indiana north of the Wabash River and no doubt drew many of the early settlers to Adams Township. This church served the community until 1851, when a new building was erected by Jonathan Heiny, Thomas Spence, and Samuel M. Cochran.

The new building was 40 feet by 60 feet, with a 14-foot ceiling, and was finished in black walnut. During the storm which partially caused the disastrous 1913 flood along the Wabash River, the church was destroyed by lightning. The sixty-year old building was no longer used for religious purposes and had become a rendezvous for trespassers and vagrants. We can well believe God saw fit to remove this shrine after it had ceased to serve His purpose.

THE PEOPLE

Most of the early settlers were of Scotch-Irish descent, whose migrations seem to have followed certain definite patterns. It might be interesting to trace briefly the movements of one of the families from Scotland to Adams Township. The Cochrans, ancestors of Clarence Roller, Gale Crowell, Guy Cochran, and the writer, lived in southern Scotland. They belonged to a Scottish clan and fought in the numerous wars in the area, referred to by Sir Walter Scott as the "wide border." Being Presbyterians, they were alternately persecuted or honored, according to the religious faith of the constantly changing rulers. At one time the Presbyterians and the Catholics united to fight against the forces of the Church of England.

In the middle 1600's, during the persecution of the Presbyterians, when all weapons were taken away except one knife, which was chained to the table, thousands of these people migrated to Ireland. The Cochrans settled ten miles from Belfast in the County of Antrim. Every Saturday the father of the family would drive his donkey, hitched to a two-wheeled cart, to Belfast to do the marketing. On his return in the evening his report was always the same: "There's naething for naething in Belfast this day."

Perhaps due to famine, religion, or pure wanderlust, the family migrated to Pennsylvania in the early 1700's and became small farmers in the foothills of the Allegheny Mountains.

One Benjamin became annoyed by an Indian who hid in the bushes and took pot shots at him every few days. The Indian finally became so accurate that he planted several bullets in Benjamin's wooden plow. One day after such a near miss Uncle Ben surprised the savage, ran him down and killed him with a hatchet.

In 1776, when the Revolutionary War began, the bitter memories of English persecution and the love of freedom caused the men to join Washington's army and fight through the entire war. In payment for this service, the Cochrans were granted some 600 acres of land in a Blue Ridge Mountain valley in Burke County, North Carolina. This mountain farm had 37 corners, showing the irregularity of the terrain. From this lovely valley with its grist mill, powder mill, and family cemetery, the family bade their neighbors farewell one morning in 1836 and started in the covered wagons for a new home in Indiana, little knowing what events lay ahead.

This brief family account might well be applied to dozens of families who migrated to Indiana from the states east of the Alleghenies.

THE WABASH TRAIL

The Wabash Trail, leading from Michigan City southward to Norway in White County, thence through Idaville eastward to Burnetts Creek, turning south along the creek to Lockport, crossing the Wabash at the mouth of Little Rockcreek, was the main route of travel over which the produce of Adams Township moved to market. Men of the township often loaded their grain onto heavy wagons and, by using four or six-horse teams, transported their grain to a port in Lake Michigan. A load of oats for a barrel of salt was considered a fair exchange. Hides, butter, eggs, ginseng, nuts, honey, and wood, along with livestock driven on foot, were common products taken over the Trail. Two decaying cabins at the site where the Trail crossed the Wabash marked the location of a French trading post built in the early 1700's. The present French Post Park lies near this point.

Barnesville, established in 1830 east of the present site of Lockport, was the first trading center in Adams Township. This village had the advantage of being locat-



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Monticello, Indiana

ed on the Wabash Trail, which gave access to both Indianapolis and Cincinnati to the south and Michigan City to the north.

Indians were common visitors at the Barnesville store. The following incident proves that juvenile delinquency was a problem even in 1830. An Indian family living between Lockport and Lake Cicott had a wayward son who had committed so many crimes that punishment became necessary. He was staked to the ground with forked limbs driven over his legs and arms in such a manner as to make him absolutely helpless. The Indian band then moved to a new home, never to return. A day or two later Amasa Straight and a neighbor heard the shouts of the Indian lad and went to his rescue. They pulled the stakes, and the Indian left at full speed, never to be seen in those parts again. Modern parents might well take note!

Lockport

Lockport on its present site came with the Wabash and Erie Canal in 1840. The canal, 469 miles long, extended from Toledo on Lake Erie to Evansville on the Ohio River and furnished outlets for trade in two directions. Lockport grew rapidly and soon became the most important market between Logansport and Lafayette. Stores were owned by Friday, Hoover, and Barnes. The Briggs wholesale liquor store furnished an outlet for the seven stills then operating in the township. A drug store, harness shop, cooper shop, shoe shop, blacksmith shop, and a cabinet shop completed the list of business places in this thriving canal town.

One warehouse dating back to canal days is now occupied by the Burris families. The large rooms and massive beams are reminders of the flourishing trade which was carried on there in the 1840's. The stone arch east of Lockport is another remaining landmark of canal days. This arch, through which Burnetts Creek has flowed since 1840, is constructed of huge limestone slabs and rests on a base of walnut timbers lying crosswise in the creek bottom. The walnut timbers show little signs of decay. The stones are laid loosely without concrete and seem to be as firm today as they must have been a century and a quarter ago. The canal and towpath passed directly over this arch.

In addition to furnishing transportation, the water from the canal was used to turn many mills along its course. One large grist mill was located in Lockport. The Wabash Railroad, built in 1856, and the Stateline Railroad through Idaville in 1860 gradually drained the trade from the canal, causing Lockport to lose its importance as a trading center. In 1874 the canal was abandoned, leaving the boats to decay in the locks and its equipment to disintegrate gradually. The last boat to pass through Lockport met with tragedy at Delphi. The bridge broke under the weight of the tow mules, throwing team and driver into Deer Creek, where all drowned. Mules and driver were buried in the same grave.

Mills

Before gristmills were built, flour and corn meal were hauled in over the Wabash Trail or pounded with pestle and mortar in Indian fashion. In 1833 the Newman Mill was built on Rattlesnake Creek. It consisted of both a gristmill and a sawmill. In 1838 the Hoover Mill was built on Rattlesnake Creek, and in 1846 the Townsley

gristmill was built on Burnetts Creek. This mill later became the property of the Frye family and was operated by them for several generations before it became unprofitable and was torn down. The Girard sawmill, located on the Harley Shafer farm east of Seceeder Cemetery, was a unique machine. The saw was known as an "up and down" saw and was operated by a huge pitman, which caused the saw to run like a crosscut saw, cutting lengthwise through a log. Mr. Girard would start the saw through the log, then read the newspaper while it cut a board. A modern sawmill was later built on Burnetts Creek in Frye Town north of Lockport. This mill was a combined sawmill and planing mill and cut millions of feet of fine lumber with circular saws and more modern equipment.

The Tile Mill

In 1886 J. W. Caughell and George Kinsey built a tile and brick factory on a five-acre plot of land now owned by Harry Vernon. The business prospered from the start, and many of our older drains and brick houses were built from tile and brick burned in the Caughell kilns. As so often happens, tragedy struck early on the morning of June 6, 1892. The boiler exploded, killing the owner, James W. Caughell, the engineer, David Taylor, and two workmen, Bert Roller and George Williams. Roller lived a few hours, but other three were killed instantly. Taylor's body was blown to shreds. It is supposed he was standing on the boiler. Roller was struck in the forehead by a flying stay bolt and was thrown at the feet of John W. Caughell, who was approaching the mill from his farm nearby. Roller's last words were, "What happened?" The bodies of the other two men were found immersed in pools of scalding water. The four bodies were temporarily laid on the lawn of the Robert Cochran home, now belonging to James Caughell. The concussion of the explosion shattered windows and broke dishes in nearby homes. It is supposed the escape valve of the boiler had become corroded with lime, and steam pressure had built up to hundreds of pounds, causing the boiler to burst. The whistle and other boiler parts were blown over a nearby woods on the Cochran farm into a field several hundred yards from the scene. A huge hole ten or twelve feet deep was blown into the ground beneath the boiler. Friends, neighbors, and curiosity seekers traveled for miles to visit the scene of the tragedy and many of the older still measure events in the township from the day the "Mill blew up." Scores of people can yet recall exactly what they were doing on that wet June morning when the countryside was rocked by the blast. Mary Cochran Caughell, wife of the owner, had remarked to her father about the strange noise the mill was making and had started across the field toward the mill when the blast came. One can but imagine the horrible scene that met the eyes of this young widow! In the following December her only child was born.

Later another mill was built at the city of the tragedy and was operated by the Girard family. A hub factory was built in connection with this new mill.

Another sawmill and tile factory was built by Al and Aleck Cochran on the present Charles Mourer farm. Today only one modern sawmill is in operation in Adams Township. This mill is owned by Clyde Peterson, the son of a former mill owner, John W. Peterson.

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Business

Money was scarce and hard to earn in those early pioneer days. The writer owns a Bible which was printed in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1797. Two names, Benjamin Cochran, 1804, and John M. Cochran, May 30, 1835, are written on the fly leaf. The Bible must have been handed down from father to son. On the same page may be found the following promissory note:

April 15, 1847

Twelve months after date I promise to pay Jacob Crowell (too 2\$) for value received with out any variation.

John M. Cochran

This record tells us that John W. Cochran, the great grandfather of Gail Crowell, borrowed two dollars from Gail's other great grandfather, Jacob Crowell, and made the promise to pay more binding by writing it in the Bible.

Schools

The first school was built east of the Seceeder Church in the summer of 1834 on the John Love farm. It was a typical pioneer school - built of round logs, clapboard roof, split log furniture, and fireplace.

The next year, 1835, the second school was built at Hopewell. Immediately following, schools were located at Lockport on the Patty farm and the Good School on the farm of Valentine Good. Shortly after two more schools were built on the Ingles and Small farms, bringing the number to five.

No teacher qualifications were required except the physical ability to handle the big boys. A child's education was considered completed when he had as much knowledge as the teacher.

Later the township was divided into seven school districts and were financed by the sale of school land.

The school records for the term beginning September 1, 1881, show an enrollment of 260 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 166. It would seem, then, that the average daily absence must have been about 100.

Men teachers received \$2.05 per day and the women teachers, \$1.83. Each teacher was required to do his own janitor work and sometimes had to cut wood when the supply became short.

Later other schools were built, several of them replacing buildings that were unfit for use. The Goose Heaven School was located on the John H. Caughell farm, now owned by Paul Smith. This school was well-named because of the large ponds which practically surrounded the building and were a hunter's paradise during the hunting season. Hopedale School stood on the Peterson land opposite the Hopewell Church. Compromise School, now used for a corn crib, stands on the Lewis Crowell farm across the road from the Maurice Duncan home. Lockport School stood near the top of Lockport hill on the Joseph Foust farm. Cedarville stood on the Harley Shafer farm east of the Seceeder Cemetery. The Good School was located north of the Gordon Landis home on a now-abandoned road. Great Eastern still stands at the jog in the road on the Perry land now owned by

Earl Snyder, of Burnettsville. Hog Point overlooked the Wabash River from a point of land on the George Peterson farm.

In 1922, T. O. Peterson, trustee of Adams Township, made plans to construct a consolidated school building on four acres of land purchased from the James Love farm on January of the following year the new building was completed, and the grade children from the three remaining district schools were transferred by buses to the new building. The school was strictly elementary having grades 1 to 8. The high school children were transferred to high school outside the township. The teachers were James Caughell, 7-8, Josephine Ireland, 5-6, Anna Girard, 3-4, and Laura Temple, 1-2.

During the next three years the school remained an elementary unit, but in the autumn of 1927 the school was commissioned as Adams Township Consolidated Schools under the 6-6 plan. In addition to the local high school students, transfers were received from Jefferson and Clinton Townships in Cass County and Jefferson Township in Carroll County. For several years the school flourished; but gradually the enrollment dwindled until, in 1946, the State Department of Public Instruction refused to issue a commission, and the high school was abandoned. At the present time the Adams school faculty consists of John Temple, Principal, Opal Wood, 5-6, Sarah Graham, 3-4, and Laura Temple, 1-2. Laura is the only member of the faculty who has worked in this school system continuously since its organization in 1923.

A comparison of the school budget for 1880 and the one for 1960 is quite interesting.

Amount on hand, Sept. 1, 1880	\$840.86
Amount received, Feb. 1	807.14
Amount received, June 1	765.02
Miscellaneous receipts	12.14
Total	\$2,425.16
Expenditures	1,648.00
	777.16

1960

Twp. Fund	\$2,682.06
Tuition Fund	26,344.77
Sp. School Fund	14,582.66
Total	43,609.49

In 1881 Adams Townships supported seven schools that had a total enrollment of 260. In 1960 the township hires five teachers and has an enrollment of 109 grade children and 32 high school students. At present, the township has a consolidated elementary school and hires four regular teachers and one part-time music and Home Economics teacher.

The entire list of teachers who have taught the school of Adams Township would be quite long, but the names which follow are perhaps best known: Emma Gibson, Margaret Caughell, J. N. Barnesdale, William H. Heiny, C. V. Hoover, Daniel Hoover, John Roller, W. B. Ireland, Bertha Ireland, Faye Frye, Hattie Peterson, Merlin Cochran, Mayme Stuart, Bernice Coble, Florence Caughell, Janice Blockwell, Homer Caughell, Harry Hatton, Harold Welch, Jessie McCarty, Josephine Ireland, Sarah Graham, Laura Temple, Opal Wood, A. D. Callane.

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Churches

As has been stated, the Associate Presbyterian Church was organized in 1834 with Nathaniel Ingle serving as pastor. Shortly after this date a Methodist church was built on the present Charles Wiles property in Lockport. Later the building was replaced by a better building, which flourished until 1882. Following this date, the membership grew too small to support the church; and it was abandoned and torn down.

At an early date Daniel Hoover and some of his neighbors organized a religious group, followers of Alexander Campbell, and until 1874 held services in private homes. At this time Hamilton Hoover donated the land where the now-abandoned Hopewell Church stands. Elder James Lilly was the pastor in 1882. Many fine men served the church until 1935, when, due to small membership, the doors were closed, never to open again as a religious sanctuary.

The Lockport Church was originally organized by the Dunkards and has passed through many periods of depression and revival. At times it seemed that the church could not survive; but a few faithful members, the Shafers, Timmonses, Fryes, Temples, and Petersons, kept the faith, and today a flourishing community church leaning toward the Christian belief continues to serve the Lockport community. The building has been remodeled and redecorated and today stands as a monument to the faith and the integrity of its members. It is the only church in the township.

Citizens of the Present

Realizing that the present will soon be history, no account would be complete without mentioning a few of the people who now live on the farms which were carved out of the native wilderness of Adams Township. Since this story is being written in connection with the hundredth anniversary of Idaville, the home town of the western side of Adams Township, let us name and locate some of the people who still call Idaville, "my home town."

Robert Reiff and family own the John Leslie farm bordering the Jefferson Township line. Robert Chamberlain owns the land which once belonged to Henry Heiny, a Civil War Veteran who, with his brother Jonathan, survived the famous Andersonville prison. Jonathan Heiny owned the land where Harvey Bowen now lives. The Gardner land is now owned by James Cope, Robert Chamberlain, and Hazel Coble. As has been said, much of the Coble, Shafer, Crowell, Peterson, Grantham, Pearson, and Million land is still owned by members of these pioneer families. Clayton and Douglas Million now hold title to the east half of the Mourer land, while Paul Smith holds the west eighty and two farms once owned by Robert Hanna and John Caughell. John Roller now owns much of the Cochran land. Harry Maddock lives on the William Cochran and Joseph Shafer farms. Charles Mourer lives on the Samuel Cochran farm and owns the land which once belonged to Janet Cochran. John McManus lives on the land owned by his father, Jacob McManus; and Dick McManus lives on the former Charles Tansey land. The Frank Young estate constitutes the holdings of Philip Amick and Ensley Hanna. Charles Wright now owns the former Frank Girard farm. Opal and John Wood live on the farm formerly owned by

William McVay. Don Dill, a newcomer to the township, farms the Wilbur Crowell farm now owned by the Hickory Grove Church. Howard Smith owns the former Culver Coble 160 acres.

Adams Township is strictly agricultural today and inhabited by very few descendants of the earliest settlers. Many of its people are part-time factory workers who commute daily from their home to surrounding towns. Many are strangers who know little or nothing of the early history of this area. Even the great grandchildren of these early pioneers who still live in the township have had no direct connection with the canal days, the deportation of the Pottawatami Indians, the pioneers' desperate struggle for existence, the bitter feuds that only the death of the parties could end, and the noble deeds of humanity that have been performed by the departed people. When a person attempts to write a short account of this land and its people, he discovers men and women who were important links in the township's growth, each claiming recognition for his bit in its development, each demanding that he not be forgotten in the written account. The writer feels he has failed these who have been omitted from this story, yet he knows how impossible it is to give each person his proper acknowledgment because of lack of information and lack of space.

May the friendly feeling which now exists between Adams Township and Idaville, our home town, continue into the distant future; and may this account be a milestone in the march of our communities and serve as a guide to a more comprehensive story of our related communities.

Cass Township

Cass Township is the northeast township in White County, is six miles square, and contains 23,040 acres, and is bounded on the north by Pulaski County, east by Cass County, south by Jackson Township, and west by Liberty. Was created June 7, 1848.

Just why this township was distinguished as Cass is not clearly known. Some suppose that it received its name from the number of cast-iron plows used in the township at that time; others affirm that it was given this distinction on the account of bordering Cass County, and still there is a third class who declare that the township was so called in honor of Senator Cass, of Michigan, at that time prominent in State and National politics. For many years Cass Township was known as the "Lone Township."

Christopher Vandeventer of New York State was the first white man to begin a settlement in 1837 on the south branch of Indian Creek. Here, a cabin 20x26 feet was erected of round logs. The first land entered in the township was by Christopher Vandeventer, on the 1st of December, 1838. He was followed by Samuel Burson, Joseph Smith, Leonard Shoemaker, Thomas McMillian, Alexander Searight Sr., Samuel Long, Robert Acre, Elias Vanaman, Jacob Young, Daniel Vanaman. Thomas Townsley, John Jaslen, James R. Fowler, Isaiah Broadrick, Ephraim Millian, Samuel Fry, Albert Bacon, Jacob W. Hunt, Benjamin Mattix, Daniel Yount, John Lyman, Tavner Reams, and William McBeth. These being a few of the earlier settlers to receive direct land grants. Edwin Perry, Philander McCloud, Joseph Headlee, Josiah

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Dunlap, Charles Reed, Jesse Millison, John Poole, Stephen Moore, William McBeth, John Burgett, William Bare, Benjamin Bare, and Henry Bare were among the very first settlers in the township.

The pioneer life in Cass Township was much the same as in other communities, it meant clearing the forest to erect a cabin, and prepare the ground for crops. It required great vigilance in those days to protect their crops from the wild turkey, deer, raccoon, squirrel and other pestiferous animals. However these animals served a valuable purpose in affording almost the entire supply of meat to the settlers. In the first days of Cass Township the nearest trading points of any prominence were Chicago, Michigan City and Logansport. In those primitive days, their wants were the most simple, and wholly in keeping with their surroundings. For the whole family to eat, sleep and live in one room was the rule, and to be in the enjoyment of more than this was the exception.

George Vandeventer was the first white child to be born in Cass Township.

The first religious society in the township was held at the home of Harvey Headlee in 1851. This class was organized by Rev. Casper, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Burnettsville. Prior to this time Rev. Abraham Sneathen, the old pioneer circuit rider would hold meetings at various homes.

The first term of school was taught during the winter of 1848-49 by Samuel Gruell. The first school was a round log cabin that stood on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 6. 24 pupils attended this first school. What was known as the King Schoolhouse was built about 1853. Some of the first teachers who taught in this township were: Mrs. McBeth, William McBeth, Alvin Hall, Milton Dexter, Walter Hopkins and James Potter.

On the first Monday in August, 1849 the first election was held at the home of Daniel Yount. 22 votes were cast, returns of the first election held in the township can not be found.

Cass Township established their first post office at

Headlee, in 1868. The Postmasters at this office were: William Osborn, H. Headlee, F. Reams, N. Ploss. This post office has since been discontinued. It is said that at one time a post office existed in Bell Center. This office has also been discontinued.

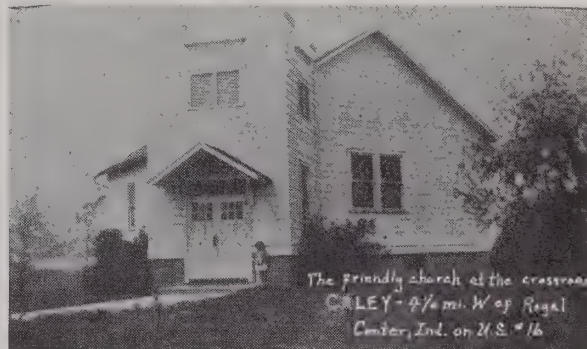
Cass township does not maintain any schools at this time. In 1959-60 school term tuition was paid for 99 students to Royal Center, 22 to Burnettsville, 5 to Idaville, and 4 to Buffalo. The assessed valuation of 1960 was \$1,287,750. Assessed valuation per student was \$9,950.

There are at present four Churches in Cass Township: White Oak Methodist, Caley Evangelical United Brethren, Bell Center Community Church and Headlee Church of God.

State Road 119 was built in 1936. State Road 16 was finished in 1939.

At present Cass township has two voting places; precinct 1 at Headlee Mission House, precinct 2 at the Clarence Dilling residence.

CALEY EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH



Caley Evangelical United Brethren Church had its beginning early in 1880's. William A. Thompson, a resident of the community, organized a Sunday School in the Burr Oak, King and Caley School houses. Uriah Hatton, a Minister of the Church of God of New Dunkard



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was invited into the community to organize churches, the School Houses were used for the Revival Meetings.

On February 21st, 1883, Alexander Reid, a Deacon of the Church, baptized and ordained by Uriah Patton, held a ten-day evening Revival Meeting at Caley School House with Seventeen Conversions.

April 21st, 1883, the members meeting in the Caley School House for church held an election of elders. Solomon Premer, Jerone Fry and Laymon Vernon were elected and ordained Deacons, Jerome Fry, Treasurer; Adaline Fry, as Clerk; William A. Thompson, remained Moderator.

On February 1st, 1887, a meeting was held at Charles Caley's residence to determine who was satisfied with the church and willing to stay in and work for it. Alexander Reid conducted the meeting.

The Wesleyan Methodist took over during the year 1889. Under the direction of Mr. Elijah Siddle, the Caley Church was built. William A. Thompson, the father of the First Sunday School in this community and Moderator, watched with eagerness the building's beginning. He contributed in labor and material but did not live to see the completion. Thus it lost a member and loyal worker on the eve of its birth.

Farmers gave of their time and means, land was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Caley.

The Royal Center Record dated November 1890, (Quote), "The Caley Wesleyan Methodist Church Five Miles west of Royal Center; will be re-opened and rededicated to the Methodist Episcopal Denomination, Sunday November 30, 1890.

Very little progress was made, the church was erected among the grub-oaks, maple, and willow trees, but it stood for something more than their Eighth Grade School House, it was their altar to God in this desolate land.

During these early years there was slow progress, few roads and very few fences. People followed the

ridges to get from place to place. The county had not been drained, the low ground was swampy, little lakes dotted the entire country-side, people were few and poor, they walked or rode horse-back, their wagons were drawn by mules and often oxen were used.

In 1895, Rev. W. S. Tracy, of the Evangelical Association held a successful Revival Meeting, and the Hope Church was bought, (Hope Church, was Caley Church built in 1829.)

Since 1895 Caley Church has been served by the Pastors of Grace Evangelical, Royal Center and (Common Center now abandoned.)

Since 1929 the Church has kept a healthy level in Church School attendance and interest in Worship Service.

In April, 1937, when the Brady Gang of Bank Robbers were being pursued, they took refuge behind the Church, as they were pursued by State Trooper Paul Minnaman was killed, and Craig wounded. This resulted in the moving of the Church a greater distance from Road 16.

In the Spring of 1938, the task of remodeling was placed in the hands of a building committee; consisting of Mr. Russell King, President; Frank Lind, Secretary and Treasurer; Frank Hines, Milford Logan, Wilbur Williams. Mrs. Charles Caley, donated one half acre of land. A full basement was placed under the Church; a modern furnace; tower was built in the entrance corner of the building, kitchen and social rooms are also installed, and Class rooms were added.

From November 13-20, 1938 a Special Week of Services was held with dedication of Sunday, November 20, by Rev. R. H. Mueller, District Superintendent.

This was accomplished during the Pastorate of Rev. Walter Adams, 1932-42. Rev. Lloyd M. Maurer served as pastor, 1943-1952. Rev. Clyde R. Walters from 1953- 1956.

On June 1st, 1954, A building and remodeling program was launched. A committee consisting of Milford



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Logan, Raymond Leshner President; Willard Weaver, Secretary and Treasurer; Ivan Logan; Russell King; Mrs. Edna Carlson; Mrs. Mabel Logan. Plans were drawn up, in the fall of 1954, and more ground was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hicks. Excavating was done by the men of the Church in the spring of 1955, and carpenters began work on the new 24x46 foot addition on the west end of the present building, resulting in an enlarged Auditorium, and Chancel three Class Rooms back of Chancel; Two Class Rooms in Basement, and Two Rest Rooms. New cushioned Pews, Pulpit Furniture and Furnishings, New Chairs in Class Rooms.

Ministers who have served this congregation are: Rev. W. S. Tracy, 1885-96; Rev. W. E. Snyder 1897-98; Rev. W. E. Snyder and E. Werner 1899; Rev. James Wales 1900; Rev. A. J. Wiesjahn 1901-2; Rev. W. S. Tracy 1903; Rev. D. R. Hile 1904-5; Rev. D. A. Kaley 1906-7; Rev. J. S. Kroft (On with Common) 1908-9; Rev. W. A. Stowell 1910-12; Rev. J. M. Kistler 1913; Rev. J. M. Dustmen 1914; Rev. L. A. DeWitt 1915; Rev. F. B. Walmer (Center) 1916; Rev. I. H. Griesemer 1917-18; Rev. F. F. McClure 1919-20; Rev. J. H. Arndt 1921-22; Rev. R. W. Feller 1923; Rev. C. H. Burgener 1924; Rev. B. R. Hoover 1925-27; Rev. H. S. Berger 1928-31; Rev. Walter Adams 1932-42; Rev. Lloyd M. Maurer 1943-52; Rev. Clyde R. Walters 1953-56; Rev. R. H. Bonewitz 1957 at present. Other Ministers who served in the early days of 1880, Wm. Ackerman; G. B. Holdeman; Joseph Fished; Phillip Buehler, J. C. Schu, H. Arlen, J. H. Schnitz, H. E. Overmeyer, D. D. Speicher, J. M. Smith, Perry Scales

Ladies Aid and Youth Fellowship are the two very active Church Organizations

Caley Evangelical United Brethren Church is located on Road No. 16, Four and One Half Miles west of Royal Center, Indiana. The Pastor's residence is in Royal Center. This Church is a member of Indiana Conference north, east district.

So we build the wall; and all the wall was joined

together for the people had a mind to work.

Nehemiah 4:6

A HISTORY OF THE WHITE OAK METHODIST CHURCH

The first school house was a log building on the Gruell farm just south of Headlee, and the next to be built was the Wiley school house on the N. E. corner of the Wiley farm, now owned by Wash Fry. John Wiley gave the lot, and the school was named in his honor. Cass township was organized in 1848 and the school house was built the same year.

The Headlee Methodist Church was organized in 1851, in the home of Harvey Headlee, and the following members: The Rev. W. I. Cosper, of Burnettsville organized the class. Members: Harvey Headlee, Margaret Headlee, Silas Headlee, Angeline Headlee, John Wiley, Mary Wiley, Isaac McCloud, Mary McCloud, Edward McCloud, Emeline McCloud, J. Smith, Caroline Smith, Mary E. Watts, J. Burbridge, Mary Burbridge. The following names were added later: Joseph Hanawalt, Anna Grassmeyer, John Clouse and wife, Reubon Clouse Sr., Mary Clouse, George McCloud, Mary McCloud, Reuben Clouse Jr. For many years this class met in the Union School House, about one mile S. E. of Headlee.

John Wiley and family moved into this community in 1850 or 51. Soon after this the school named above was built. At this time the Wiley Class was formed and for many years the two classes existed, but finally united in the one class.

The Wiley School House served for the public school as well as for social and religious gatherings until the fall of 1879, when it burned down.

The new school house was built in 1880 one half mile to the east as that was the center of the school district and being close to a White Oak Grove was so named. This new building became the center for the public school, social and religious gatherings.



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Monticello, Indiana



About this time Joseph Hanawalt moved into the community, settling just west of White Oak School House, and since there was no Sunday School, he organized one, and for years was the moving spirit along that line.

For several years the Sunday school was held in the school building, then Joseph Hanawalt began talking about a church building, but he met with only opposition, for all said "we cannot build a church." Nothing daunted Mr. Hanawalt, and he went far and near soliciting air, and eventually his dream was realized.

When the other members of the Church saw his faith being realized, they rallied to the task and the church was dedicated without debt in 1887. The ground on which the church stands was donated by Robert Harrison, grandfather of Mae Dahl.

The first meeting that was held in that neighborhood was a prayer meeting and it was held at the home of Carson Q. Lister. This was held in 1849, this was surely the first Methodist group meeting near our White Oak.

The Rev. Williams gives the list of Circuits, with which the class has been connected and also the pastors.

With Lockport Circuit	83-4. not clear as to pastor at this time, White Oak was dropped from the confer. and a Mr. Day a Local Preacher supplied it.
1849. Joshua M. Rogers	84-6. W. P. McKinsey
50. Herman B. Ball	87. W. B. Slutz
51-4. William I. Cosper	With Royal Center
8 Mo. Jas. Parcels, sply	88. Chas. U. Stockbarger
52. David Dunham	89-90. J. B. Sites
53. Wm. Reeder	91-92 R. M. Simmons
54. Philip J. Beswick	93-94. Wm. C. Vessels
55. Wm. Hancock	95. C. H. Leeson
56. Francis Cox	96. Jas W. Shell
57. John B. Mershon	97-98 Henry C. Neal
With Indian Creek Mission	With Burnettsville Charge
58. John C. Mahan	99. R. W. Burton
59-60. Miles H. Wood	1900. J. T. Stafford
61. Aaron Conner	01-02 H. N. Calton
62. Sam J. Kahler. At this time the mission was merged with Burnettsville and Royal Center.	With Royal Center
With Fulton Circuit	03-04 Thomas B. Markin
63. Wm. Reeder	With Burnettsville Charge
64. David Crawford	05-06. H. L. Phillips
With Burnettsville Charge	07. J. J. Thompson
65. Henry C. Fraley	08-10. C. C. Harold
66. Joseph S. Budd	11. J. S. Meracle
67. Geo. W. Warner	12. W. L. Spence (6 mo.)
68. Chas L. Smith	Paul Hutchinson (6 mo.)
69. J. W. Price	13. A. B. Nims
70. Linty T. Armstrong	14. J. S. Godwin
71. Miles H. Wood	15-16 Orlando R. South
With Norway Mission	17-21. J. P. Alfrod
72. Linty T. Armstrong	22. R. W. Fish
With Idaville Circuit	23-24. R. J. Hicks
75. Thomas H. McKee	25. L. D. Hagenbook
With Burnettsville Charge	26. D. E. Noland
76. John E. Steele	27. Clinton Polen (3 mo.)
77. J. W. Jackson	Perry Scales (9 mo.)
78. G. E. H. Moles, Sply	28. Ralph Gwin
79-80. Robert H. Calvert	With Star City
81. Chas B. Ball	29. D. E. Noland
82. Whitefield Hall	30-32. W. D. Achibald

33-38 Walter B. Collier
39-41. Merlin B. Schwein
42. Merlin B. Schwein
John Paul Jones
43-44. John Paul Jones
45-47. James Burroughs
48. Gordon Clews

With Francesville
49-50. Gordon Clews
51-53. Paul Hesseet
54-57. Donald Duggleby
With Royal Center
58-60. W. D. Archibald

The Trustees of the White Oak Church, Royal Center charge Aug. 27, 1898: Joseph Hanawalt, Silas Headlee, Joseph McBeth, Edward McCloud, and D. P. Teeter. Aug. 30, 1927, George Fry, John Ulery, Oscar Cover, Lester Macowens, Walter Mattix. The present Board of Trustees is made of the following members: Roy Martin, Harold McKinney, David Snavelly, Everett Crosby, Boyd Everham and Harold Lawson. Mr. David Snavelly is superintendent of the Sunday School. Mrs. Robert Alma is president of the Womens Society. Mrs. Harold McKinney is church treasurer and Mrs. Nima Fry is Financial Secretary.

In 1948 the church decided to put a basement under the one room church building. The work of excavating the basement was completed and the building was being let down onto the new basement walls when a tornado struck it and blew it into the basement which had been made. This wrecked the building until it was necessary to build a completely new building. The new building provides a new chancel area, two class rooms, and a kind of office for the Sunday school secretary and a vestibule on the ground level and a furnace room, kitchen and dining room down stairs. Since the new building has been done two class rooms have been provided in the basement.

When the new building was completed it had cost around \$11,000. At the time it was destroyed other church buildings were also destroyed in the same storm. Throughout the state a fund was raised to help the churches restore their buildings and some of the funds were given to the White Oak Church. Mr. Tiner Davidson was largely responsible for raising the funds for the rebuilding program. People of the church and community gave generously and the church is housed in an attractive new building well suited to carry on its work.

Some features added since are: the furnace has been converted to a bottle gas burner with a large tank in the yard. A new side walk has been built around two sides of the church lot and leading to the front and rear door of the church. A new lighted bulletin board has been placed in front of the church on the lawn.

A very satisfactory Vacation Bible School has been promoted for a number of years recently and has been helpful to the children in the community. The church has maintained helpful cooperative relations with the other churches in the community. The Womens Society has had a part in the World Day of Prayer programs for a number of years in cooperation with the Women's Organizations in neighboring churches. Our Sunday School has been a part of the township Sunday school association. This year Mr. David Snavelly our superintendent has served as president for the Association. Through the youth department Easter Sunrise Services in cooperation with the other Sunday Schools has been promoted for a good many years.

For many years the church has been in the Lafayette

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District of the Northwest Indiana Conference. With the formation of five districts in the Conference in 1958 it is now in the South Bend District.

This history was prepared by John E. McCloud and W. D. Archibald the present pastor of the White Oak Methodist Church.

BELL CENTER CHURCH

The first church in the Bell Center Community stood on the hill on the west side of the present cemetery.

Later a one room building was erected about half a mile east on land donated by the Rodgers family.

This building was heated by two wood stoves. The Lutheran denomination held meetings here along with the Gospel Workers.

The present congregation occupied the building after it had stood idle for several years. They wired it so that they might have electric lights and an oil heater was installed.

Gurson Cosgray, being one of the trustees had maintained an interest in keeping the building in repair over the years.

The present Bell Center Congregation organized as a Sunday School August 24, 1952 in the old church building. Various ministers came for trial sermons and on Jan. 25, 1953 it was voted to have two services a Sunday, for two Sundays each month and Jack Peters was called to minister, beginning March 1, 1953. Partial support of two missionary couples was also started at this time. The Charles Pruitts' of Southern Rhodesia, Africa and the Richard Thompsons of Pakistan.

The first revival services were conducted in July 1953 by Ray Cutchin and while he was here the church organization was completed.

Jack Peters' ministry terminated May 15, 1955 and Dean Cooper was called June 1, 1955. His was a full time, live on the field ministry. During his ministry the south half of the present location was given by the Timmon's heirs (Maggie Heiny) and the north half was purchased from the Cass Township trustee.

The new church was begun in October 1957 with two men of the church as constructors, Melvin Rogers and Harley Rehm. These two along with Clarence Nethercutt, Russell Hudson and the minister composed the building committee. Wm. Martin did the wiring and members of the church helped as their time permitted.

The new building is an L shape with a large auditorium for worship service, baptismal font and two small rooms at the front, occupying the part toward the east.

The back space, running north and south contains a smaller auditorium, six class rooms, nursery, modern rest rooms and utility room.

The building is electrically heated and poses quite a contrast to the original building.

"Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness and for his wonderful works to the children of men

Ps.107:8.

The first worship service in the new church was held December 21, 1958, under the ministry of Harry Davis.

Dean Cooper's ministry terminated November 9, 1953 and Harry Davis was called December 3, 1958.

Since July 1954 there has been both a morning and evening service every Sunday.

The Bernard Holritz family, missionaries to Japan, has been added to the missionary endeavor, also, support for two orphans in the Boys' Orphanage in Haiti, West Indies.

Beginning in 1954 there has been a Daily Vacation Bible School every summer for the children.

The ladies meet the first Wednesday in every month for Bible Study.

There is a mid-week prayer service each week and in this year a one night a week, visitation program has been instituted.

HEADLEE CHURCH OF GOD

The Headlee Church of God New Dunkard was built in 1890 under the pastorate of Rev. Uriah Patton.

In 1921 the first church was completely renovated. A few years later the present front was added.

Among the ministers who served this church are; Rev. Uriah Patton, Rev. William McCorkell, Rev. John Reid, Rev. C. H. Holiday, Rev. Frank Watts, Rev. Jacob Fross, Rev. Perry Scales, Rev. Alvin Hall, Rev. Russell Kilmer, Rev. Alison Hughes, Rev. Martin Headlee, Rev. C. S. Fife, Rev. Geo. Elmore, Rev. Glenn McHatton, Rev. John Swann, Rev. Ivan Samuels, Rev. Jack Barkdull, and Rev. Paul Frettinger. The present minister is Rev. Joe Cunningham a student of the Grace Seminary of Winona Lake, Indiana.

Rev. Alvin Hall served as pastor of the Headlee Church of God for twenty-one years. This is the longest pastorate in the history of the church.

Among the oldest members are: Mrs. R. H. Vernon, 90 years of age, Mrs. Ida Fross widow of Rev. Jacob Fross is 96 years of age, and Mrs. Rosa Stangle is 82 years of age.

This Church is a well kept frame building in the town of Headlee.

CASS TOWNSHIP MAIL SERVICE IN THE 70's

Mrs. Alice Baker, Headlee correspondent to the Ida-ville Observer, wrote in the Nov. 12th, 1909 issue, some comments on the current complaints about mail service. The article follows:

"When people get to critizing Uncle Sam's mail service, it would be a good thing if they would talk with some of the older residents about how it used to be, then apologize to Uncle Sam for finding fault with the present state of things."

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for this Headlee vicinity was Pulaskiville. From there volunteers carried the mail down to Mr. Mattix where later Riley Mason lived; this was done sometimes as often as once every week or two."

Some years later Wm. J. Teeter got up the "Star Rout" from Monticello north through Sitka, Headlee, and on to Pulaskiville. This brought mail every week and the people thought it was wonderful, which it was compared to the previous irregular service. Mr. Teeter even succeeded after a time in putting on twice-a-week delivery.

This was before the days of gravel roads and dredge ditches and few can realize the hardships that the carrier had to bump up against. One time the bridge over Indian Creek went out, and Teeter placed his clothes and the mail sack on top of his head and made his mule swim across with him - and it was not a warm day either.

"Now we get our mail every week day, rain or shine, right at the door. But still some are not satisfied."

BASKET WEAVING

Mr. Newton Horine along with his wife, Aunt Mary Burns Horine were the first known basket weavers and broom makers in Idaville.

Materials were gotten by them in woods and along creeks, mostly willows. These boughs were pulled through different size dies and shaped into a variety of baskets.

Many miles of ditching was done by Joe and Dan Bird, and a great many of the dug wells were the work of John Hoagland.

An early memory of life time residents is of watching a Mr. Nichols make charcoal. His pit was on the back of the lot where Mrs. Lulu Timmons now lives, on the south side of So. Rail Road St. in the east part of town.

Sam Royer and his son Will and their crew of masons laid most of the cement walks in town.

A. L. (Lew) Read was the only veterinarian in town and practiced the trade for many years. His office was at the back of his home on south Main St. where the Fred Pritchett family now live.

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